THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1803.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are much obliged to a correſpondent for ſome hints reſpecting the manner of conducting our Miſcellany; and we truſt, that he will have reaſon to be fully ſatisfied in future, that proper attention is paid both to the manner and matter of it.

The ingenious remarks on ſubjects in Natural Hiſtory and Phyſiology came too late; they will appear in our next.

The "Lamentation for Neil Gow," and the "Ode on the Spring," have been received, but we are ſorry to ſay, that they are too incorrect for publication.

The Remarks on the "Inveteracy of Cuſtom" are under conſideration, and will probably find a place in our next.

We beg leave to inform the "Admirer of Oſſian," that Buchannan of Achmar's work is not unknown to thoſe who are much acquainted with the Oſſianic controverſy.

The Scots Songs by "a Shepherd" have been received, and will appear in our next and future numbers.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MAY 1803.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF THE LATE

ROBERT ADAM, ESQ. ARCHITECT.

THIS eminent architect was born in Edinburgh in the year 1728. He was the second son of William Adam, Esq. of Maryburgh in the county of Fife; who also distinguished himself by his abilities as an architect. The designs of Hopetoun house, and the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh, were executed by him; and perhaps it was owing to this fortunate coincidence, that young Adam caught the flame which kindled in his breast that ardour and enthusiasm which afterwards marked his professional career. Mr Adam received his education at the university of Edinburgh, where he had an opportunity of cultivating the acquaintance and friendship of some of the first literary characters, who were then rising into reputation, or have since established their fame, as historians and philosophers. Mr Hume, Dr Robertson, Dr Smith, and Dr Ferguson, were the friends and companions of the father, and they continued through life their friendship and attachment to the son.

About the year 1754, with a view to extend his knowledge, and improve his taste in architecture, Mr Adam travelled to the continent, and resided three years in Italy. Here he surveyed and studied the noble specimens of ancient grandeur, which the magnificence of the public edifices of the Romans, even in the midst of ruins, still displays. With no small degree of regret, he saw that their public buildings, which were constructed with great strength and solidity, and with more durable materials, had alone been able to resist, during the lapse of ages, the injuries of time, and the more destructive hand of the northern barbarians, whose progress was marked with ruin and desolation. Not the smallest vestige of any of the private buildings of the wealthy citizens, which have been described and celebrated by their writers for their magnificence, now remains; and even the situation of some of the splendid villas of the luxurious Romans is scarcely known. In tracing the progress of architecture, and the other fine arts among the Romans, Mr Adam observed, that they had visibly declined previous to the time of Diocletian; but he was also convinced that the *liberality* and munificence of that emperor had revived during his reign a better taste for architecture, and had formed artists who were capable of imitating the more improved, and more elegant stile of a purer age. He

had ſeen this remarkably exemplified in the public baths at Rome, which were erected by Dioclesian; the moſt entire and the nobleſt of the ancient buildings. Admiring the extent and fertility of genius of the artiſts, from whoſe deſigns ſuch magnificent ſtructures had been executed, he was anxious to ſee and ſtudy any remains that yet exiſted of thoſe maſters, whoſe works are ſtriking monuments of an elegant and improved taſte, but whoſe names, amid the wrecks of time, have ſunk into oblivion. With this view, Mr Adam undertook a voyage to Spalatro in Dalmatia, to viſit and examine the private palace of Dioclesian, in which that emperor reſided for nine years previous to his death, and to which he retired in the year 305, when he reſigned the government of the empire. He ſailed from Venice in 1754, accompanied by M. Cleriſſeau, a French artiſt and antiquarian, and two experienced draughtſmen. On their arrival at Spalatro, they were mortified to find, that the palace had not ſuffered leſs from the dilapidations of the inhabitants, to procure materials for building, than from the injuries of time, and that in many places, the very foundations of the ancient ſtructures were covered with modern houſes. When they began their labours, the vigilant jealouſy of the government was alarmed, and they were ſoon interrupted. Suſpecting that their object was to view and make plans of the fortifications, the governor iſſued an immediate and peremptory order, commanding them to deſiſt; this order, however, was ſoon after withdrawn, and they were permitted to proceed in their undertaking, through the influence and mediation of General Græme, the commander in chief of the Venetian forces. They reſumed their labours with double ardour, and in five weeks finiſhed plans and views of the fragments which remain, from which they were enabled to execute perfect deſigns of the entire building.

After this, Mr Adam returned to England, and ſoon roſe to very conſiderable profeſſional eminence. In the year 1762 he was appointed architect to the King, and the year following he preſented to the public the fruit of his voyage to Spalatro, in a ſplendid work dedicated to his Majeſty, which contains engravings and deſcriptions of the ruins of the palace. A later traveller, the Abbé Fortis, ſpeaking of the ruins of this palace, ſays, "I will not pretend to mention the great Roman remains for which this noble city is chiefly known and celebrated, the lovers of antiquity and architecture are ſufficiently acquainted with them, by the work of Mr Adam, who has done full juſtice to theſe ſuperb veſtiges, by his elegant drawings and engravings. In general, however, the coarſeneſs of the work, and the bad taſte of the age, are equal to the magnificence of the buildings. For all this I do not mean to detract from the merit of the auguſt remains of Dioclesian's palace. I count them among the moſt reſpectable monuments of antiquity now extant." And Mr Gibbon, in conſequence of this remark of the Abbé Fortis, after expreſſing an high commendation of the work, throws out a ſuſpicion of the accuracy of the repreſentations and deſcriptions. "For the account of Dioclesian's palace, ſays the hiſtorian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman empire, we are indebted to an ingenious artiſt of our own time and country, whom a very liberal curioſity had carried into the heart of Dalmatia. But there is room to ſuſpect that the elegance of his deſigns and engravings, has ſomewhat flattered the object which it was their purpoſe to repreſent. We are informed by a more recent, and very judicious traveller,

traveller, that the awful ruins of Spalatro, are not leſs expreſſive of the decline of the arts, than of the greatneſs of the Roman empire in the time of Diocleſian." The criticiſm which Mr Gibbon has here paſſed on Mr Adam's work, is ſcarcely ſupported by the obſervation of the Abbé Fortis; and what this traveller has advanced on the ſubject, is not perfectly conſiſtent with itſelf; for while he cenſures the coarſeneſs of the work, and the bad taſte of the age, he beſtows ſomething like indirect praiſe, when he adds, that, he means not to detract from the merit of the auguſt remains of this edifice, and regards it as one of the moſt reſpectable monuments of antiquity now extant. The apparent coarſeneſs of the work, is probably owing to the effects of the weather, which have deſtroyed the ſmooth poliſh of the chiſſel which it originally received; and Mr Adam himſelf allows that previous to this period of the Roman empire, the arts had viſibly declined, but at the ſame time contends, that the buildings erected in the reign of Diocleſian, exhibit unequivocal proofs of the ſtile and manner of a purer age. But of this, the admirer of this elegant art may judge for himſelf, by conſulting the engravings and deſcriptions, the accuracy and the faithfulneſs of which there ſeems to be no reaſon to doubt.

In the year 1768, Mr Adam obtained a ſeat in parliament. He was choſen to repreſent the county of Kinroſs; and about the ſame time, he reſigned his office of architect to the king. But he continued his profeſſional career, with increaſing reputation; and about the year 1773, in conjunction with his brother James, who alſo roſe to conſiderable eminence as an architect, he publiſhed another ſplendid work, conſiſting of plans and elevations of public and private buildings which were erected from their deſigns. Among theſe may be mentioned Lord Mansfield's houſe at Caenwood, Luton houſe in Bedfordſhire, belonging to Lord Bute; the new Gateway of the Admiralty office, and the Regiſter Office at Edinburgh, which are univerſally admired as precious monuments of elegant deſign, and correct taſte. The Adelphi buildings in London, which are alſo ſtriking examples of the inventive genius of the Meſſrs Adam, proved an unſucceſsful ſpeculation. The wealth and power of a nation were perhaps only equal to ſo extenſive an undertaking; it was too great to be attempted by private citizens.

The edifices which have been more lately erected, from the deſigns of Mr Adam, afford additional proof of the unlimited extent of his invention, and the amazing fertility of his genius. Thoſe parts of the new Univerſity of Edinburgh, and the Infirmary of Glaſgow, need only be mentioned in proof of our remark. The latter edifice we have often beheld, and contemplated with thoſe feelings of admiration, which the rare union of perfect ſymmetry and elegant diſpoſition of parts, combined with inexpreſſible beauty and lightneſs into one whole, ſeldom fails to inſpire. We have alſo ſeen and admired elegant deſigns executed by Mr Adam, which were intended for the South Bridge and South Bridge Street of Edinburgh, and if they had been adopted, would have added much to the decoration of that quarter of the town; but they were conſidered unſuitable to the taſte or economy of the times, and were therefore rejected.

Strange incongruities appear in ſome buildings which have been erected from deſigns by Mr Adam. But of theſe, it muſt be obſerved, that they have been altered and mutilated in the execution, accord-

ing to the capricious fancy and vulgar taſte of the owners; and it is well known that a ſlight deviation changes the character, and mars the effect of the general deſign. A lady of rank was furniſhed by Mr Adam with the deſign of a houſe, which he examined, after it was executed, and was aſtoniſhed to find it out of all proportion. On enquiring the cauſe, he was informed that the pediment which he had deſigned, was too ſmall to admit a piece of rude ſculpture which repreſented the arms of the family, and by the date which it bore, inconteſtably proved its antiquity. It was therefore abſolutely neceſſary to enlarge the dimenſions of the pediment to receive this ancient badge of family honour, and ſacrifice the beauty and proportion of the whole building. We have ſeen a large public building which was alſo deſigned by Mr Adam; but when it was erected, the length was curtailed of the ſpace of two windows, while the other parts remained according to the original plan. It now appears a heavy unſightly pile, inſtead of exhibiting that elegance of proportion and correctneſs of ſtyle which the faithful execution of Mr Adam's deſign would have probably given it.

To the laſt period of his life, Mr Adam diſplayed the ſame vigour of genius and refinement of taſte; for in the ſpace of one year immediately preceding his death, he deſigned eight great public works, beſides twenty-five private buildings, ſo various in ſtyle, and beautiful in compoſition, that they have been allowed by the beſt judges, to be ſufficient of themſelves to eſtabliſh his fame unrivalled as an artiſt. The preſent improved taſte which now pretty generally prevails in our public and private edifices, undoubtedly owes much to the elegant and correct ſtyle introduced by Mr Adam. His fertile genius was not confined merely to the external decoration of buildings; it diſplayed itſelf with equal effect in the internal arrangement and diſpoſition of the apartments, and in the varied, elegant, and beautiful ornaments of chimney pieces and cielings. But not only did he introduce a total change in the architecture of the country, the manufactures alſo which are in any way connected with decoration, experienced a conſiderable degree of improvement by the exerciſe of his inventive powers. Nor were his talents entirely limited to the line of his own profeſſion; his numerous drawings in landſcape diſplay a luxuriance of compoſition, and an effect of light and ſhade, which have rarely been equalled.

He died on the 3d of March 1792, by the burſting of a blood-veſſel, in the 64th year of his age, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey. His funeral was attended by a ſelect number of friends, ſome of them of diſtinguiſhed rank, who eſteemed him while living, and who wiſhed to expreſs this laſt mark of regard. The many elegant buildings erected in different parts of the kingdom, from the deſigns of Mr Adam, will remain laſting monuments of his taſte and genius; and the natural ſuavity of his manners, joined to the excellence of his moral character, ſecured to him the affectionate regard of his friends, and the eſteem of all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

For the Scots Magazine.

ORIGINAL LETTER

FROM LORD HARDWICK TO A YOUNG NOBLEMAN,

ON THE EDUCATION PROPER FOR A PERSON OF RANK.

MY LORD,

TO ſee a young nobleman enquiring after the propereſt methods for his own education, cannot but give one a moſt ſenſible pleaſure, in an age when the far greater part leave that care entirely to others; or, perhaps, do their utmoſt to obſtruct the fruits of it themſelves. On the contrary, ſuch an enquiry ſhows a laudable ſolicitude to aſſiſt the endeavours of parents, and to improve upon the inſtruction of tutors, of which I doubt not but your Lordſhip is ſupplied with the beſt. This would make it the higheſt impertinence in me to ſay one word to you on this topic, if your commands did not arm me with a juſtification.

THE important buſineſs of your education ſeems chiefly to conſiſt in three things.—Your ſtudies, your exerciſes, and your travels.

IN your *ſtudies*, your firſt employment will, of courſe, be the learning of languages ancient and modern. Without a complete ſkill in the former, you will want the inexpreſſible pleaſure and advantage that can only be drawn from thoſe immortal patterns of nervous beautiful writing, and virtuous action, which Greece and Rome have left us; and without the latter, a man of quality muſt find himſelf frequently at a loſs becomingly to act many parts both in public and private life to which his birth and rank do naturally call him. As you proceed further, permit me to recommend mathematics to your particular favour; it is of infinite ſervice in a variety of affairs, but there is one general uſe of it, which I remember my Lord Bacon ſomewhere mentions, That it tends above all things to fix the attention of youth; for in demonſtration, if a man's mind wanders never ſo little, he muſt begin again.

THE ſtudy of the Roman civil law is what every true friend of your Lordſhip would moſt earneſtly wiſh you to purſue. 'Tis the ground-work of the law of moſt countries; and in caſes where their municipal laws have made no ſpecial proviſion, it is their rule of judging. Believe me, the benefits you will derive from a ſuperior knowledge of this ſcience, are not to be deſcribed within the compaſs of a letter; and as your Lordſhip may probably one day have a ſeat in parliament, your country will by this means find you much the better qualified for their ſervice, as well as your own.

I SHALL be in danger of going farther out of my depth if I attempt to ſay much about your *exercises*. They require judgment in chooſing, and many of them are highly conducive to ſtrengthening the conſtitution, and forming a graceful behaviour. It ſeems to be a fault of the preſent age, to neglect the manly and warlike exerciſes, and to prefer thoſe which are ſoft and effeminate. The former are certainly a neceſſary part of the education of a man of quality, not to be laid aſide as ſoon as learned, but to be made a habit for life. Hence you will be rendered more apt for military fatigue and diſcipline, if ever the cauſe of your prince and country ſhall require you to endure it; and one cannot help obſerving, that it would be much for the honour of the nobility, as well as the ſecurity of this kingdom, if more even of thoſe who do not think fit ever to make war their trade, would however qualify themſelves to perform that honourable ſervice.

To theſe, I preſume, *travelling* will ſucceed, not only from the reaſon of the thing, but the faſhion of the times. And it were much to be wiſhed, that being in the faſhion were not for the moſt part the ſole aim in it. It is undoubtedly in itſelf a noble part of inſtruction, as it affords an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the conſtitutions and intereſts of foreign countries, the courts of their princes, the genius, trade, and general purſuits of their people. But, as things are now managed, what is often ſubſtituted in the room of theſe moſt uſeful enquiries? Nothing but the infection of their vices and luxury, their arts of dreſſing themſelves and their victuals, and the acquiſition of a falſe vitiated taſte in both. To intimate one or two of the main cauſes of this unhappy abuſe, may ſerve juſt to point out the way to avoid it. One fundamental error is travelling too early. The mind of a young man muſt be fitted and prepared for this kind of cultivation; and until it is properly opened by ſtudy and learning, he will want light to ſee and obſerve, as well as knowledge to apply, the facts and occurrences met with in foreign countries. Without this foundation, a boy may be carried to ſee one of thoſe idle ſhews called moving pictures, or the French court in wax-work, with as much advantage, and with more innocence.

ANOTHER fatal error is the exceſſive expence to which this part of what is called education, is ſuffered to be carried. 'Tis not uncommon to ſee a young gentleman ſpend more by the year on ſuch a tour, than the income of his eſtate will in prudence afford him the means of doing with a family at home: and to what purpoſe? not to enable him to learn the more, for it turns him out of the paths of application and attention, into thoſe of pleaſure and riot; not to enable him to aſſociate with the beſt company of foreigners, but with the moſt luxurious and extravagant of his own countrymen, or with ſuch ſtrangers as will reſort to him only for his money. If the great number of travellers be conſidered, the drain of caſh hereby occaſioned, is an apparent detriment to this kingdom; and the miſchief to particular families is irretrievable, by acquiring a habit of expence, which their eſtates cannot poſſibly bear, and which will ever be followed by a certain train of conſequences, dangerous to the public as well as to private welfare. In former times the people of Britain who travelled, were obſerved to return home with their affections more ſtrongly engaged towards the well tem-

tempered conſtitution and liberty of their own country, from having obſerved the miſeries reſulting from arbitrary governments abroad. This was a happy effect, and moſt deſirable to be continued. But by an unlucky reverſe, it ſometimes happens in theſe days, that, being taught to like the faſhions and manners of foreign countries, they are led to have no averſion to their political inſtitutions, and their methods of exerciſing civil power.

The Proteſtant religion being eſtabliſhed here, is one great ſecurity not only of your religious, but alſo of your civil liberty. That ocular demonſtration of the groſs ſuperſtitions and abſurdities of Popery, which travelling furniſhes, was formerly thought to fix the mind in a more firm attachment to the former and abhorrence of the latter. It were much to be wiſhed, that this obſervation would conſtantly hold; but I fear the caſe is now ſometimes otherwiſe, with this further ill conſequence, that many of our young men, by a long interruption of the exerciſes of their own religion, become abſolutely indifferent to all.

In what I have ſaid, I deſire not to be underſtood, to adviſe your Lordſhip againſt travelling. My view is far other ways; it is only to lay before you what appears to me, informed as I am, to be the modern abuſes of it, that by avoiding thoſe, you may be in a condition to make good uſe of that which is truly uſeful in itſelf.

Forgive me, my dear Lord, this tedious letter, drawn from me by your own requeſt, and proceeding from the ſincereſt deſire of your laſting proſperity. Be aſſured, that I ſhould think it a very happy circumſtance in my life, if any advice of mine could be in the leaſt degree aſſiſtant towards rendering a young nobleman, of your quality and hopes, more capable of performing that ſervice to his king, his country, and family which they may juſtly expect from him; and that I am with the utmoſt truth,

Your Lordſhip's
moſt faithful and obedient
humble ſervant,
Hardwick.

April 6, 1736.

ON DUELLING.

The following Letter was written by the then Biſhop of C——— to the Earl of Bellamont, after his Duel with Lord Townsend, in 1773.

MY LORD,

THOUGH I preſume to addreſs myſelf to your Lordſhip on a ſubject in which you are unfortunately but too much intereſted, it is not my intention by any means to wound the ſenſibility of your heart. I am ſure you are a brave man, and I know you are as good a man as any to be found among the youth of condition in this kingdom; yet pardon me, my Lord, if I ſay, that our youth of condition do not want advice upon any point ſo much as upon the point of honour, with which they fancy themſelves ſo intimately acquainted; and let me inform you, a father of the church now begs your moſt ſerious attention; through your

your Lordſhip he may communicate a few obſervations to the world, no leſs neceſſary to maintain the laws of his country, than to enforce the commandments of his God.

Be not, however, terrified, my Lord, though an old man, and that man of ſome eccleſiaſtical conſequence too, breaks thus abruptly on your retirement: He will talk to you as faſhionably as if he did not think religiouſly, and make (the better to anſwer his purpoſe) a ſerious queſtion in morals, an object of polite inveſtigation. To drop the third perſon, my Lord, I know experimentally what the paſſions are at your time of life; young men prefer any criminality with which meanneſs is not connected, to the ſlighteſt idea of diſhonour; they do not fear to commit a flagitious action ſo much as to be concerned in a ſcoliſh one; and there are particular crimes, ſuch as Duelling, for inſtance, in which cuſtom has made it glory, not only to ſacrifice every dictate of our reaſon, but every impulſe of our humanity.

I have ſaid, my Lord, that I know experimentally with what a vehemence the paſſions, eſpecially where the point of honour is concerned, rage in the boſom of a young man. In the early part of my life, I received an inſult which I thought myſelf indiſpenſably bound to reſent; and of courſe either a ſubmiſſion, or a meeting in the field, became the only alternative I could propoſe to the party by whom I ſuppoſed myſelf injured. He choſe the latter: and your Lordſhip can eaſily conceive my affliction. My own perſonal ſafety was no more than an atom in the ſcale of conſideration; but I agonized at the ſuppoſition of the ruin which I was going to pull down upon my own family, as well as upon the family of my antagoniſt.—I was an only ſon, the ſole heir of an ancient houſe, and in a fortnight to marry a woman on whom I doated to diſtraction. The man whom I challenged, beſides, was circumſtanced almoſt ſimilarly, and had lived with me in an uninterrupted courſe of friendſhip for years. Theſe reflections occurred to me inceſſantly; yet my pride (your Lordſhip will excuſe me) ſteeled me againſt the ſalutary counſel they ſuggeſted. Reaſon, no leſs than religion, pointed out the various horrors of my ſituation, in the moſt forcible light; my pride, however, taught me to oppoſe the influence of both; and I determined to act like a man of *ſpirit*, let the conſequences be never ſo fatal either to my temporal peace, or to my eternal felicity.

Not to treſpaſs unneceſſarily on your Lordſhip's patience, I repaired with a heavy heart to the place of appointment, and waited ſcarce a ſecond for the appearance of my enemy.—His looks ſufficiently beſpoke the anguiſh of his mind: but he was equally bigotted with myſelf to the hereſy of that Moloch, Modern Honour, and equally reſolved to worſhip him with blood. We could both of us, I am confident, have embraced with the utmoſt cordiality; yet, to behave *ſpiritedly*, it was indiſpenſably requiſite to attack each other's lives: our courage might be ſuſpected if we heſitated, even a moment, at a faſhionable murder, and we therefore fired to purchaſe the good opinion of the world, though at the abſolute expence of our own.—My ball, thanks to the mercy of God, did no miſchief; my antagoniſt's ball was more effectual; I received ſo violent a wound in the breaſt as to be in a ſtate of the greateſt danger, for three months; and, in leſs than twelve, ſaw the father whom I reverenced, and the woman whom I adored, carried to the grave, in conſequence of what they ſuffered

during

during the afflicting interval of my cure. Oh, my Lord, the ſcorn of a thouſand worlds would have been Elyſium to what I have felt on that dreadful occaſion! How often did I wiſh, that Nature had formed me with a diſpoſition the moſt daſtardly that ever fell to the lot of her meaneſt ſons! If I flew to reaſon, for comfort, ſhe told me that I deſpiſed her beſt advice; if I turned to religion, ſhe bid me remember how I had trampled on her graveſt admonitions.—Pride only appeared with a gleam of ſeeming conſolation; ſhe told me that I had acted as became a man of Honour, and I had ſpiritedly demanded ſatisfaction for an unpardonable affront. It was true I had demanded ſatisfaction; yet what ſatisfaction had I *received?* If I was groſsly inſulted at firſt, I was now irreparably injured, and clearly ſaw, that though I might have behaved very gallantly, the behaviour was nevertheleſs madneſs, which could think laſting miſery an effectual remedy for imaginary diſgrace.

In the ſuperſtitious ages of the world, my Lord, when men abſurdly believed that Providence interpoſed immediately in favour of the party injured, a deciſion of a diſpute by perſonal combat was not altogether ridiculous; but in theſe more enlightened times, when the ſun of ſcience has happily diſpelled the clouds of enthuſiaſm, a continuation of ſo Gothic a cuſtom is a ſcandal upon the human underſtanding.—No preternatural interpoſition is now expected to give a certain triumph to the perſon wronged; no, my Lord, the aggreſſor and the aggrieved are upon equal terms; and, as in your own caſe, no leſs than in *mine*, the latter has often the moſt melancholy cauſe to be diſſatisfied, where he is even indulged with the moſt honourable ſatisfaction.—It is juſtly obſerved by a very celebrated writer, that though men may live fools, they cannot die fools: your Lordſhip and I have been both upon the verge of eternity, and therefore, with reſpect to the point of Honour at leaſt, we may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs a little ſhare of underſtanding. Give me leave, therefore, to aſk you ſeriouſly, whether any thing can be ſo abſurd as the faſhionable practice of Duelling? We receive an affront, and we endanger our lives; we expoſe the long liſt of our friends to diſtreſs; we hazard all the glowing expectations of our tendereſt ſocial ties, all our deareſt proſpects in this world, and all our greateſt in the next, to—to do what? I bluſh, my Lord, at my own queſtion—to puniſh ſome act of incivility that ſhould excite our contempt, or ſome diſreſpect which is wholly below our indignation.——The man who is not ready to apologiſe for any offence he offers another, does not deſerve to be conſidered as a gentleman; yet, ſuppoſe the caſe otherwiſe, the offence ought indeed to be deadly, which induces us to take away a life. If it is of ſuch magnitude as to require a bloody expiation, it ſhould be left to the laws, and if it is not, we ſurely rebel againſt the majeſty of our own hearts where we endeavour to wipe it away with blood.

In whatever light we look upon duelling, my Lord, I am perſuaded you will concur with me in thinking that it is founded no leſs in folly than in barbarity. Where we are even the victors, what is our triumph? A triumph over humanity, a triumph over juſtice, a triumph over our families, our country, and our God. If our reaſon, therefore, is not alarmed at the various dangers attending this horrible cuſtom, our pride ſhould be roufed at the charge of weakneſs, to which it expoſes our characters. Few who go into the field have any

with

wiſh to deſtroy the life of an adverſary; yet all muſt unavoidably expoſe their own: our univerſal ſtudy is to ſet a juſt value upon this bleſſing; yet our univerſal practice is to treat it as an object of the ſlighteſt conſideration. A four look, a haughty accent, or an abrupt reply, are with us motives enough to loſe or take a life at any time; in fact, the life of an Engliſh gentleman is the only thing in which he ſeems to have the leaſt property: make an attempt upon his eſtate, and he ſeeks a judicial remedy; ſet fire to his houſe, and he ſeeks a judicial remedy alſo; but if you tread upon his toe, or doubt his veracity, no law can give him redreſs; his life muſt be inſtantly hazarded to procure ſatisfaction, and the moment another becomes rude, he is obliged to be deſperate: thus ſituated, he meets his adverſary (as every feeling man muſt meet an adverſary) with an infinitely greater ſhare of apprehenſion for conſequences than of a paſſion for revenge: though he wants fortitude to do what he wiſhes, yet he muſters up courage to do what he abhors, and is brave enough to kill perhaps his deareſt friend, becauſe his cowardice is too exceſſive to oppoſe the ridiculous tyranny of a deſpicable cuſtom.

Seriously, my Lord, is the good opinion of the world worth enjoying upon conditions like theſe? In my opinion it is not; and if Honour is ſomething that muſt be gratified at the expenſe either of juſtice or humanity, I am convinced that it is not very honourable. We all acknowledge the propriety of this reaſoning, yet we all continue the abject ſlaves of a cuſtom we deteſt. What a glory would it, therefore, be to your Lordſhip, whoſe character for perſonal bravery is ſo thoroughly eſtabliſhed, if you aſſociated with a few ſenſible young men of quality, to reſcue us from a tyranny ſo barbarous! You owe your country much for riſking ſo valuable a life as your own, and this would be an exalted method of diſcharging the obligation.

I know, my Lord, that many elegant writers are apprehenſive, that if Duelling was once aboliſhed, a cuſtom additionally dangerous would be immediately adopted in its room. The judicious author, particularly, who has obliged the world with the Principles of Penal Law, aſks, in his chapter upon Duelling, "Whether it is not be feared, that the propenſity of our natures to revenge would ſubſtitute the more fatal, and the more odious practice of aſſaſſination?" For my part, I think not; and for the very reaſon which he himſelf aſſigns to ſhew the inefficacy of declaiming againſt duelling. "Of little avail (ſays he) is it to the object, that true Honour depends not on the prejudices of the people, but hath its ſource in the heart; that it is more courageous to reſiſt the abſurd tyranny of cuſtom, than to ſubmit to it; that the defence of Honour is not placed in occaſional appeals to the ſword and piſtol, but in a life of integrity and virtue; that when a fencing ſchool is made the court of juſtice, there is no law but violence, no argument but murder. All theſe aſſertions (concludes our author) may be true; but the moſt ſolid reaſoning is received as mere declamation, when oppoſed to the impetuoſity of paſſion, or the fear of ſhame. "When ſhame (ſays he in another place) is the conſequence of obedience to law, the ſword of juſtice loſes its terrors. Hence the Duelliſt kills his friend whom he loves, and the judge condemns the Duelliſt, while he ſcarcely knows how in his own heart to diſapprove his behaviour." Surely, my Lord, if ſhame is ſo very irreſiſtible as to force us into Duelling, it ſhould be equally powerful to

keep

keep us from aſſaſſination; if ſhame is neceſſary to make us ſeek for honourable reparation, it would certainly be ſufficient to ſave us from the infamy of a daſtardly revenge. It would unqueſtionably be as efficacious on the ſide of law, prudence, and humanity, as upon the ſide of injuſtice, abſurdity, and blood; nothing, therefore, my Lord, is wanting, but a generous aſſociation among a few young men of rank, to root out the cuſtom of Duelling. If ſuch an aſſociation was once eſtabliſhed, and if the members only made it publickly known that they would never admit any man into their company, who either refuſed to apologize for an offence he had given, or required the life of a fellow creature as an atonement for an affront, the moſt ſalutary conſequences would ſpeedily reſult to ſociety. It is better, my Lord, that there ſhould be no redreſs at all for inſults, than to adopt a mode of redreſs, if redreſs it may be called, which accumulates the injuries of the party inſulted. Many are the aſſociations to improve the opera, to encourage race horſes, and to preſerve the game. For the love of heaven, my Lord, let there be one aſſociation to preſerve the human ſpecies; to ſave the hoary father from falling a victim to the phrenzy of his ſlaughtered ſon, to prevent the doating mother's agonizing ſhrieks, to ſnatch the tender wife from unutterable deſpair, and to continue a parent to a helpleſs brood of innocents. I cannot proceed, my Lord, on this affecting ſubject; my heart is too full; and I have already treſpaſſed ſufficiently on your patience; I ſhall therefore only obſerve, that as the other aſſociations juſt now mentioned, have either been diſtinguiſhed by royal or parliamentary protection, the one I recommend could not fail of being warmly encouraged by both, as an inſtitution no leſs honourable to the kingdom, than delightful to God. May that God take your Lordſhip into his particular care, and lead you ſeriouſly to weigh this admonition from your Lordſhip's true well-wither,

C.

For the Scots Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE BEAUTIES AND DEFECTS OF THE SCOTISH LANDSCAPE.

IN an age like the preſent, when conſiderable attention has been paid to inveſtigate the nature of our emotions, produced by the contemplation of the beautiful, and the ſublime, in the material world, it may not be out of place to employ a few obſervations on the general character of the ſcenery of a country, to which of late, more than common attention has been paid.

THE beauty or the excellence of the Scotiſh landſcape, ariſes principally from its diverſity of ſurface,

its lakes and its rivers; its defects ariſe from its ſterility, its want of wood, and perhaps in no inconſiderable degree from the vitiated taſte of great proprietors in improving their grounds.

Its rivers, as they are more general than any other of the ſources of beauty, ſhall be conſidered firſt. In Scotland, from that diverſity of ſurface, hinted at above, the river poſſeſſes more beautiful accompaniment, than can poſſibly attend the rivers in a ſmooth unvaried tract of country; but this diverſity is by no means the general attendant of the Scotiſh landſcape. It may be divided into two claſſes, the highland and the lowland; and we may, without the imputation of partiality, fairly allow the former to be ſublime, the latter beautiful. The valley of the latter becomes, in the former, contracted into a chaſm or glen overhung with ſhrubs; the river, inſtead of winding among fertile meadows, is dathed from rock to rock; the woods hang over the precipices, and the whole is overtopped with the ragged line of the mountain. Contraſted to theſe, the rivers of a ſmooth country appear void of creating intereſt: they are generally ſluggiſh, with fertile banks without character. How different are the rivers of a mountain country, the current broken with fragments of rocks, and foaming over beds of granite! Another advantage of the mountain rivers is this, they generally lead to caſcades beautifully varied; and finally to lochs, poſſeſſing all the beauty, wildneſs, and variety, which a poetical imagination can require. The taſte might indeed be queſtioned, which runs to one pool of water after another, in queſt of picturesque beauty. If this ſpecies of landſcape were not accompanied with ſcenery quite various; if every loch, though of the extent of Loch Lomond or Windermere, were diſtinguiſhed by one kind of ſcenery, it would become at once inſipid: but it is the boaſt of all the lochs which I have contemplated, that they differ from each other, not only in ſhape and form, but in the character of the accompaniments. The wild hills of Loch Caterine, bear no reſemblance to the borders of Loch Tay or the paſtoral ſcenes of Loch Earn.

Having ſpoken of rivers, we muſt not omit taking notice of ſome circumſtances which give thoſe of Scotland, in the eye of the enthuſiaſt, a peculiar charm. Muſic and Poetry have been nurſed on their delightful banks; each little valley has its popular ſongs; we are alike charmed with "the Broom of Cowdenknows;" and the "Braes of Yarrow," and I never ſaw the ſcenes which gave birth to theſe productions, without feeling an additional pleaſure, when I connected the ideas of the poet with my own.

Having noticed ſlightly the river and the loch, we ſhall add a few remarks on the influence of art in improving or deforming theſe productions of nature. Though the ſoil of the northern part of the iſland be more ſterile than the ſouthern, and tho' its climate be more ſevere, yet the valleys even in the remoteſt highlands are not altogether barren; wood and cultivation mark the low grounds, and the hills are partially ſpread with verdure; ſome ſpecimens might be ſelected from the highlands of Scotland, to prove that they are capable of all the embelliſhments of landſcape. There is nothing perhaps more neceſſary than wood, and yet wood has for many generations been wilfully neglected. Dunkeld and Inverary are inſtances that the highlands might be rendered as rich as the ſouthern hills of Devonſhire, and the great predominance

minance of the Scotiſh fir, even in the little that is planted, makes the traveller regret that ſome regard had not been paid to beauty as well as utility, when theſe plantations were formed.

There is another circumſtance by which the appearance of nature is influenced; the ſtyle of architecture uſed in erecting gentlemen's manſions:—The grand ſcenes of nature are always more or leſs beholden to art. Perhaps the wildeſt river ſcene would not be injured by a picturesque bridge; nor the frowning hills receive a meaner character, if a tower occupied the ſummit of a rock, or if ſome ruined caſtle were ſeen to blend with the wild ſcene around. The French chatean, the Italian palace, and the Engliſh caſtle, are all even neceſſary embelliſhments to their reſpective diſtricts. But we muſt candidly confeſs that we know of no country ſo entirely diveſted of artificial embelliſhments as the Highlands of Scotland. Where improvements have been made, they have not been made judiciouſly. "Even the gardens of the Duke of Athol at Blair, are embelliſhed with leaden images, the produce of Hyde park corner.*"

There is perhaps no art or ſcience, but what taſte inſinuates itſelf into in a greater or leſs degree; beauty of ſtyle, in compoſition or in eloquence, is nothing more than putting in practice the principles of taſte. Perhaps no ſcience is more ſuſceptible of the beauties of taſte than architecture, and in no ſcience has it been ſo palpably neglected; by ſtudying what is uſeful, we have loſt what is elegant.

The buildings in this kingdom, remarkable for their antiquity, exclude every idea of comfort, as well as elegance. We may inſtance the old palace of the Biſhops of Dunkeld, and the Water-gate of Perth. The inconveniencies uſually attendant upon what were once deemed fine houſes, was noticed ſo long ago as the time of Lord Bacon. "It is ſtrange" ſays that acute philoſopher, "to ſee in Europe ſuch huge buildings as the Vatican and the Eſcurial, and ſome others be, and yet ſcarce a very fair room in them*." But I am afraid the buildings of paſt ages are not the only ones where we may find inſtances of taſteleſs inelegance and inconvenience.

The principal defect remaining to be noticed is, the fence, or diviſion of ground made uſe of here. The hedge-rows of England have been often complained of, as being formal and diſagreeable to the eye of the artiſt; but in moſt parts of Scotland, the fields are divided by ſunk ditches, which at a diſtance loſe their appearance, and add, in a great degree, to the natural coldneſs of aſpect of the country. But I am afraid that this is not the worſt. The ſtone wall, or dyke, wherever a quarry can be found, is perpetually riſing; and the richeſt paſture, and the fineſt corn fields, are frequently ſeen incloſed with walls as formal as thoſe of a citizen's kitchen garden.

Having ſaid a little on the peculiar character of the Scotiſh landſcape, I ſhall conſider how it is influenced by the effect of climate, and the ſeaſons.

Perhaps there is ſomething in the irregular climate of Britain very favourable to picturesque beauty. The richeſt ſunſet is increaſed in beauty by the broken and diſparted clouds of the retiring ſtorm. The moiſt atmoſphere is not only favourable to verdure, but the hazy

* See Gilpin's Scotiſh Tour, v. 2.

* Vide Eſſays, art. Buildings.

medium i frequently one of the greateſt beauties of landſcape. The clouds ſailing along the ſides of the hills; the mountains inveſted with the blue miſts of the morning, are particularly intereſting to the pictureſque eye; and the grandeur of the ſtorm is perhaps in no country ſeen to more advantage than in Scotland. The freſh winds of October, with the alternate accompaniment of driving rain; the billowy clouds hanging upon the higheſt hills, are always noticed with pleaſure by the lover of nature. During the gloomy month of November, winter appears with all its horrors, the ſhortened day ſcarcely affords a tolerable light, and the ſun ſtruggles with difficulty thro' a cloudy atmoſphere. The winter months, in ſome parts of Scotland, are indeed moſt horridly diſmal; the long protracted ſpring makes no appearance till the continued ſouth wind begins to effect the melting of the ſnow on the mountains. The ſwelling of the rivers is ſeen by the inhabitants with joy, as it is the prelude to returning vegetation. During the melting of the ſnow, I have ſeen the river Tay ſwoln to a conſiderable height; and it continued to fill its banks, fed by the ſtreams from Ben Lawers and other hills, till nearly the latter end of April, at which time the vivid green begins to ſprinkle the larches and poplars that are planted on the low grounds on its margin.

Whoever has paſſed a ſummer in Scotland, muſt be peculiarly charmed by the continued twilight of the ſummer nights. After the middle of May, the roſy tint never quits the weſtern horizon till the end of July. The chaſtened hues of a ſummer evening, render the north of Scotland particularly one of the moſt intereſting countries for people of a poetical taſte to dwell in. Here, by the ſide of the tumbling ſtream, or the wide extenſive lake, the enthuſiaſt might wander and indulge in all the romantic viſions of genius. When thee vening ſtar is faintly ſeen in the weſt, and the ſilver moon is beaming thro' the ruſtling foliage of the mountain aſh, might

"Injured worth forget and pardon man."

The ſounds of evening are pleaſant in a mountainous country. The dying tone of a diſtant caſcade; the bleating of the mountain flock; the diſtant ſounds of the bag-pipe; all conſpire to give a pleaſing turn to the thoughts; and perhaps the ſportive merriment of ſome of the humble inhabitants, may add to the harmonious cadence.

I cannot ſuppoſe, that any one will be long reſident in Scotland without acquiring a taſte for Scotiſh muſic. There is ſomething ſo extremely ſweet, thrilling, and ſimple, in theſe national melodies, that they muſt forcibly impreſs the mind of any one poſſeſſed of the leaſt ſenſibility. If Scotiſh muſic be admired in England, how much ſuperior muſt be its power of charming amid the ſcenes which excited the ideas both of the poet and the muſician. Where is the man who can ſurvey with apathy the ruins of Roſlin, or wander unmoved among the birks of Invermay, or look without intereſt on the ſepulchre of Beſſy Bell and Mary Gray. Theſe two celebrated beauties ſleep in a romantic and pictureſque cemetry, among woods, groves, and ſounding ſtreams. We could admire the beautiful ſcenery at Lednoc, independent of any other circumſtance; but when a ſweet ſituation is connected with remarkable characters, we are induced to ſurvey it with increaſed pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

While we are ſpeaking of the national poetry of Scotland, we cannot omit noticing the ſublime Celtic bard, the deſervedly admired, tho' doubtful

doubtful Oſſian. No deſcription, however elaborate, can poſſibly give an idea equally ſtrong as the poetical mind receives by reading the grand and pictureſque imagery of Oſſian. Every effect of ſtill and agitated nature; the ſtorm of winter, and the calm of ſummer, paſſed in review before the enraptured viſion of the original bard, while every circumſtance attendant upon the climate was alike remarked by him; the miſty mountain, the howling wind, the driving rain, and the inconſtant ſun, are all perfectly correct. The wild chieftain, purſuing war, or hunting with his grey dogs, and entertaining his gueſts at the feaſt of ſhells, lives only in the memory of the paſt; but the deſcriptions of nature will continue to pleaſe, as long as the works of nature herſelf continue to intereſt us.

ATTICUS.

ON THE EVIL OF A FINANCIAL WIFE.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SIR,

IT is one of the common places of petty moraliſts to declaim on the miſchiefs of extravagance, and the folly of neglecting in the ſeaſon of health and vigour to lay up an adequate proviſion for the wants of old age; but except in the caſe of the miſer, who has indeed received his full ſhare of argument and ridicule, the oppoſite and ſtill more egregious folly of ſacrificing the preſent to the diſtant and uncertain future, ſeems entirely to have eſcaped their diſcernment.—This diſtemper, however, diſplays itſelf in a variety of ways beſide the accumulation of money; and, as I have myſelf been for ſeveral years a victim to its effects, in a form which is powerfully encouraged by the ſpirit of the times, I flatter myſelf, that a ſhort ſtatement of my caſe may not be unacceptable to your readers. My misfortune is indeed rather of a ſingular nature; I have a wife, who, I firmly believe, is as deeply ſkilled in political arithmetic, as ſome who have been Chancellors of the Exchequer, and not leſs ſagacious in deviſing ſchemes for the benefit of poſterity. She is thoroughly verſed in all the myſteries of annuities, funds, loans, and inſurances; ſhe can determine, at a minute's warning, the exact value of any life, from three years to ſixty, and has often aſtoniſhed her female acquaintance, by telling them how many globes of ſolid gold, as large as our earth, a penny placed at compound intereſt, from the birth of our Saviour, would have amounted to at the preſent time. Did ſhe confine herſelf to this uſe of her acquirements, I ſhould deem myſelf fortunate; but her opinion of their importance is too elevated to ſuffer her to be contented with a barren diſplay. She is a practical, as well as a ſpeculative financier; and adopting the converſe of Doctor Smith's maxim, applies to the affairs of her family the principles by

by which the miniſter regulates thoſe of the nation.

The firſt ſymptom of this arithmetical malady which fell under my obſervation, was her reading to me from Dr Franklin's life, that part of his will in which he bequeaths to the town of Boſton a thouſand pounds Sterling, to be laid out at intereſt, under certain proviſions, for the ſpace of two hundred years, at the end of which time, ſays the Doctor, if no unfortunate accident has occurred to prevent the operation, the ſum will be four millions and ſixty-one thouſand pounds. My wife's father was a man of conſiderable fortune, but narrow underſtanding, who by his unremitting attention to buſineſs, had raiſed himſelf from an obſcure ſtation to ſome eminence in the mercantile world. She was of courſe brought up in a moſt profound reſpect for money, which ſhe was taught to conſider as the great object of human exiſtence, and the only ſubſtantial ground of diſtinction betwixt one man and another. On ſuch a mind, Dr Franklin's ſtatement was well fitted to make an impreſſion; her imagination was fired at ſuch prodigious accumulation; and ſhe reſolved to apply the diſcovery to the aggrandiſement of her family. At this criſis, by ſome unlucky accident, Dr Price on Reverſionary Payments fell into her hands, and was followed by a number of authors of the ſame deſcription. The effects of theſe ſtudies ſoon diſplayed themſelves in a moſt violent predilection for all ſchemes of profit which depend on the ſpontaneous accumulation of money, and which for a ſmall preſent advance, offer the proſpect of great returns at ſome diſtant period. For every one of my children, as faſt as they are brought into the world, I am obliged to depoſit a ſum of money in the funds, the intereſt of which is to be continually added to the principal for a certain number of years; beſides purchaſing for them ſhares in every new tontine which is eſtabliſhed throughout the country. In this latter kind of property, the expectation of my family are immenſe. My daughter, when ſhe reaches the age of ninety-five, will be the greateſt fortune in this part of the iſland; my eldeſt ſon, who ſeems already to have an inclination for the army, will be able at fourſcore to purchaſe a colonel's commiſſion; and my youngeſt, who is his mother's favourite, and of courſe particularly well provided for, will, in all probability, (if he outlive the preſent century) be the ſole proprietor of a tavern and two theatres.

In contemplating theſe proſpects, my wife frequently expreſſes her aſtoniſhment at the folly of people who venture their money in the lottery, where the chances are demonſtrably ſo much againſt them, and exults in the ſolidity of her own ſpeculations, which are ſanctioned by the authority of the firſt calculators of the age. If I happen to inſinuate a doubt of the propriety of thus poſtponing the patrimony of my children to a period which probably none of them will live to ſee, and when at any rate they will be incapable of enjoying it, ſhe ſtops my mouth with the multiplication-table, and begins to talk of the miracles of compound intereſt.

Another effect of this calculating diſpoſition of my wife, is her anxiety to provide a pecuniary ſecurity againſt every poſſible evil to which human nature is liable. My houſe, furniture, and clothes, even to the coat on my back, are inſured againſt fire in two different offices, in caſe one of them ſhould become bankrupt. My own life is inſured at a conſiderable ſum; and of late, my wife has frequently talked of in-

inſuring hers alſo, in order, as ſhe herſelf ſays, that I may receive ſome ſmall compenſation for the loſs I ſhould ſuſtain in being deprived of her. I am a member of no fewer than ſix ſocieties for the benefit of widows and orphans, to each of which I pay an annual ſubſcription. In conſequence of theſe various expenſes, my income is very much ſtraitened and curtailed; and I find myſelf ſo frequently involved in pecuniary embarraſſments, that I am afraid I ſhall one day be induced to ſhoot myſelf through the head for the benefit of my family.

The greateſt improvement, in my wife's opinion, which the moderns have to boaſt, is the inſtitution of inſurance offices; but ſhe often laments that the narrow genius of trade will not ſuffer this ſublime invention to be carried to the extent which an enlarged and benevolent mind would deſire. In conformity to this idea, ſhe ſome time ago ſhewed me a plan which ſhe had formed and committed to writing, of a general inſurance-office againſt the viſitations of providence, ſuch as earthquakes, hurricanes, inundations, eruptions of volcanic mountains, &c. to be eſtabliſhed in London under the ſanction of parliament, and to be ſupported by ſubſcriptions from ſtates and ſovereigns in all parts of the world. But as this ſcheme appeared, on reflexion, too vaſt for the limited conceptions of the age, ſhe has lately abandoned it for another of a more practicable nature, which ſhe is reſolved to carry into execution. The idea of this laſt project was ſuggeſted by a fall I met with in running haſtily down ſtairs to renew a policy in the Sun Fire Office, which my wife told me was within five minutes of expiring, in conſequence of which I broke my leg, and had nearly broken my neck. She has written a very elaborate proſpectus of this inſtitution, which is to have the title of the 'Eſculapian inſurance-office againſt ſprains, fractured limbs, acute diſeaſes, &c.' The ſubſtance of it is, that perſons who become ſubſcribers are to be attended during their illneſs by phyſicians and ſurgeons paid by the inſtitution, and will be entitled beſides to a ſum of money at their recovery, the amount of which will be in the compound ratio of the pain, fright, and loſs of time ſuſtained by the patient, according to an eſtimate on oath to be given in by the ſurgeon or phyſician in attendance. I am at preſent waiting patiently till ſome new project occur to drive this one out of her head; as, to do her juſtice, if ſhe takes up her ſchemes with ardour, ſhe abandons them with equal facility. In the mean time, however, I think it my duty to remonſtrate with parents on the danger and imprudence of educating girls as if they were intended for writers to the ſignet, or were deſtined to calculate diſcounts and per centages in the banking offices. I know it is alleged in defence of this modern ſyſtem, that an acquaintance with the ſcience of numbers is neceſſary to enable the miſtreſs of a family to manage her money tranſactions with accuracy and economy. I am afraid, however, that this plea will not ſtand the teſt of impartial examination. It does not appear, ſince the good old practice of reckoning upon the fingers has fallen into diſuſe, and ladies have acquired the art of calculating by cyphers, that they are more diſtinguiſhed for frugality than formerly, when they were without this accompliſhment. If I might preſume to offer my advice, I would recommend to every prudent father who digeſts an index expurgatorius of novels for his daughters, to add books on arithmetic to the number, which to ſome conſtitutions are equally ſeducing.

I look

upon Cocker to be as dangerous a writer as Mr Lewis himſelf, and though I do not imagine that the multiplication table has any tendency to promote obedience to the great primeval command, my experience convinces me that its influence is not very favourable to that proper ſubordination of rank, which is neceſſary to the peace of ſmall as well as great ſocieties.

A JOURNEY THROUGH THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND

IN THE MONTHS OF JULY & AUGUST 1802, IN A SERIES OF LETTERS, TO S—— W——, Esq.

Letter IV. Continued.

Dear Sir,

THE haughs on the Tay and Tummel are extenſive, and many of them tolerably well cultivated; their ſoil is generally ſandy, and often mixt with a fat ſlimy ſubſtance, and being ſo ſtrongly ſheltered, is capable of being brought to the greateſt height of perfection, the climate will admit of. The Duke of Athol hath erected a farm-houſe, with all ſuitable conveniencies, in a fine holm, about two miles above Dunkeld, the land around which he manageth after the moſt liberal plan. This, as an example, hath already had conſiderable effect on the ſurrounding country; and beſides this, he hath many of them bound in their leaſes to have one-fifth part of their arable land in clover and rye-graſs, and another fifth part of it fallow. I found that his Grace is beloved by his people in general; I converſed with one who told me, that he was one of nineteen farmers who were removed from the Duke's land to make way for one man, who now poſſeſſed the whole of what they, with their families, lived happily upon; on expreſſing my aſtoniſhment what could move his Grace to ſuch a proceeding, he replied, "ah! Cot pleſs him, hit pe nane of his doings."

I passed the hill called King's Seat, which riſeth immediately from the river with a ſteep aſcent to the top, and hath a very ſtriking appearance. This hill they reckon the march between the Highlands and the Lowlands of Perthſhire; yea, ſo exactly does it ſeparate them, that the family below it talk Engliſh, and the one above it, Gaelic, which is the prevailing language all beyond it. Saw the junction of the two rivers Tay and Tummel, where they ſeemed much of a ſize: here there were large quantities of wood thrown out by the floods which had been committed to the mercy of the waters in the foreſts of Athol and Ranach. I had never yet ſeen any ſheep. I was always enquiring for them, and was ſometimes told they were beyond ſuch and ſuch hills, but that the extenſive plantations had baniſhed them moſtly from the banks of the rivers. I ſaw however

however ſome excellent braes for winter paſture, but none extenſive enough to maintain any great quantity during the whole year; for where the woods are young, they would prove deſtructive, and where they are full grown if they were ſuffered to feed in them, I am fully perſuaded that they would rot and acquire a pock below their chops. There would be no danger of this for a month or two until the hardeſt of the ſeaſon were paſt, many of the banks being excellently mixed with the fineſt of heather and ſmall broom, but if ſuffered to feed in them in autumn, they would infallibly go to wreck.

I now went through the village of Pitlochie, and paſſed by the beautiful houſe of Farkaly, which with the ſurrounding ſcenery, would form a very fit ſubject for the pencil. Viſited the fall of Tumel, a fine cataract—was ſurpriſed to hear that ſalmon ſometimes aſcended it: but this was not the only inſtance which I had as a proof of the agility and courage of the Highland ſalmon, having ſeen ſundry other great falls, ſome of them higher than this, which they aſcended annually in great numbers, and which it would never have entered into the heads of our ſalmon to have attempted.

Not far from hence, I went into a little public houſe, merely in order to obtain ſome intelligence about this intereſting place; and the landlord having but one apartment excluſive of the kitchen, was introduced to ſome company, of whom, after taſting the uſquebae I began my enquiries with avidity. My anxiety to gain intelligence of ſome particulars raiſed ſuſpicions, and my writing of them confirmed theſe ſuſpicions. In ſhort, from leſs to more, a diſagreeable fracas enſued, which for the ſake of ſome connected with it, I ſhall paſs over in ſilence. Suffice it to ſay, I eſcaped without receiving any injury either in purſe or perſon, for which I have to thank you. Remembering that I had an unſealed letter of recommendation from you to a reſpectable character, I produced it with a look of the utmoſt aſſurance, which entirely turned the ſcale of affairs in my favour. Before that this letter occurred to me, I was beginning to be at a loſs how to proceed, and was two or three times at the point of raiſing the Tinker's whiſtle, which is commonly my laſt reſource; or rather my laſt effort to keep up a ſinking courage when all reſources fail. I would however recommend it to all travellers to avoid theſe whiſky houſes, unleſs in caſes of neceſſity: they may ſometimes be uſeful between long ſtages, or in wild diſtricts where the paſſengers are few, and ſometimes weary or benighted, and where no man could afford to pay the licence and keep proper accommodation; but in general, they are certainly nuiſances; hurtful to the morals and induſtry of the country people, and being often kept by the moſt lazy and tippling individuals they are apt to take every advantage of a ſtranger. If you call for a gill in any of theſe houſes, you are ſure to have half-a-mutchkin brought to you, of which the meagre houſeholders greedily partake. If you do not offer them their glaſſes in regular ſucceſſion, they take it at their own hands; beſides, they commonly made me pay as dear for their whiſky, as I did at the inns where every thing was comfortable and good.

The next thing that engaged my attention was the famous ſtraits of Killiecrankie, a notable paſs into the wild highlands. Here, I am told, ſome ſtrangers have turned back, who, perceiving the hills to cloſe before them, and, as might well be ſuppoſed, no paſſage over them, imagined

imagined they had taken a wrong road and actually returned to Blair. There is now an excellent road, but before that was made I wonder how they paſſed any way. Here too, in the year 1746, a body of auxiliary Germans who were marching north againſt the rebels, made a full ſtop, refuſing to proceed a ſtep further, and expoſtulated with their leaders on the unreaſonableneſs of carrying them beyond the boundaries of human exiſtence. On a plain beyond the ſtraits it was, where the famous battle of Killicrankie was fought, and where, by the death of Viſcount Dundee, better known by the title of Claverhouſe, a finiſhing blow was ſtruck to King James's affairs in Scotland; for although Cameron of Lochiel headed the jacobites for ſome time, yet the iſſue of the battle at Cromdale entirely broke and diſpirited that party. I made enquiries concerning the circumſtances and poſition of the armies at Killicrankie, but could learn nothing that was likely to be depended on, farther than being ſhewn the grave of Claverhouſe: I cannot exactly deſcribe my feelings to you on being placed on the grave of a man, whoſe name is as familiar to every perſon about Etterick as Mr Potton's is, although far from being ever mentioned with the ſame reſpect: for in fact, Sir, our old people can talk of fairies, ghoſts, mermaids, and the de'il! mercy on us Sir! the de'il! with kindling ardour in their eyes, but the name of Claverhouſe is never mentioned but with the utmoſt horror and reproach. We have many wild local traditions of him about Etterick, the only true one of which is, that he cut the maſſy lids from the leaden coffins, in Thirlſtane's Aiſle, which he converted into bullets, wherewith he peppered the covenanters; that they were ſo taken by ſome people is certain, for they are now covered with wood and ſunk in the ground. But they tell us that he was in cloſe compact with the devil, from whom he got his horſe, and we are ſtill ſhewn ſome terrible precipices over which he rode with the nimbleneſs of a fox; and that he was proof againſt lead, is as well believed as that you and I are penetrable. How often, when a child, have I bleſſed in my heart, the ſoldier who, at the battle of Killierankie, ſeeing his maſter's affairs going to wreck, and that Claverhouſe carried all before him, loaded his gun with a few ſixpenny pieces, which were all the money that he had in the world, and lodged them in the heart of that bloody perſecutor.

Away with ſuch ſtuff ſaid I, and peace be to thine aſhes! thou art now in the true world and I in the falſe, but thou wert at leaſt a brave man! zealous for the honour of thy ſovereign, and ſteady, to the laſt, in the cauſe which thou at firſt eſpouſedſt; the beſt principle on which either divine or politician can act! and were I certain that thou didſt act according to the dictates of thine own conſcience, I ſhould revere thy memory as much as ſome of the hot brained zealots, whoſe blood thou didſt ſhed!

"What conſcience dictates to be done
Or warns me not to do;
This teach me more than hell to ſhun:
That more than heav'n purſue."

Yours, for ever,

Etterick, 1803. A Shepherd.

For the Scots Magazine.

ANECDOTE OF A CAT AND SPARROW,

A BOY procured a ſparrow, which he carried home to his father's houſe. Among other domeſtics of the family, a cat, who was a great favourite, particularly with the boy, made one. As a mutual attachment had long ſubſiſted between the boy and the cat, the former naturally ſuppoſed, that the ſparrow, who was now to be received into the family circle, run no riſk from the mercileſs paw and greedy tooth of grimalkin, if not from a more generous motive, at leaſt from fear of incurring the boy's diſpleaſure and reſentment; and ſo far the boy ſeemed to be right in his conjecture. The ſparrow admitted into the family, ſoon became familiar, hopped about at his eaſe on the hearth, or picked the crumbs that dropped from the table; was now perched on the boy's ſhoulder, and now carried about reſting on his arm. For ſome days no danger ſeemed to threaten the feathered inmate, nor were any marks of intimacy or attachment diſcovered between him and the cat. An acquaintance, however, commenced, which gradually became cloſer, and at laſt terminated in a ſeemingly ſolid and mutual friendſhip. The cat to all appearance, had ſuſpended or entirely laid aſide all her natural enmity, and the ſparrow having diſmiſſed his fears, placed the moſt unbounded confidence in his four-footed aſſociate.

THE cat and the ſparrow were now intimate, and inſeparable companions; when the grave cat moved ſlowly about the houſe, the nimble ſparrow hopped briſkly after. When the cat reclined before the fire, the ſparrow found the ſoft fur of the cat's ſide, a moſt luxurious couch; and as often as ſhe repoſed in the ſun's beam's, the ſparrow in the ſame familiar way, enjoyed at eaſe the beneficial warmth of the ſolar rays. For ſix weeks this unuſual friendſhip continued unimpaired; all who were witneſſes of it were aſtoniſhed, and concluded that the time was come, when "the wolf ſhall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard lie down with the kid." All fears and ſuſpicion were baniſhed from this motley family; the moſt entire confidence, and the pureſt amity ſeemed to prevail. But alas! the melancholy cataſtrophe which befel the poor ſparrow too clearly proved, that ſublunary friendſhips of every kind are often deceitful. One morning when the boy entered the apartment, the ſparrow's feathers ſtrewed on the floor, informed his weeping eye of the ſad fate of his winged friend, while his heart ſwelled with indignation and reſentment at the baſe deed of the treacherous cat.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND PART OF ITALY IN THE COURSE OF LAST WINTER AND SPRING.

LETTER V.

PARIS, *6th November* 1802.

My Dear HENRY,

MY laſt letter was written from Amiens, immediately after my viſit to the cathedral. On my way to the inn I could not help remarking, that although ſuch of the natives as I ſaw at worſhip appeared extremely devout, yet there were many who ſeemed to think, that their time might be more profitably employed than in acts of devotion. Sunday tho' it was, the ſhops were open, and the ſtreets reſounded with carts and waggons. In the back yards, the axe, the ſaw, and the trowel were in motion; and at the *Lion d'or*; where we lodged, the rooms were filled with upholſterers preparing for the congreſs. To the credit of the peaſants, however, be it mentioned, that in the country not a plough or a harrow was ſeen ſtirring the whole day. The poſtillion who drove us from Amiens to Helé-court, was a very complete ſpecimen of the ſpecies to which he belongs. He wore an immenſe cocked hat, ornamented with a national cockade. His *queue*, which at the root was as thick as his wriſt, tapered to a point which played upon his rump His whip had a laſh as long in proportion as his own tail, and he managed it to admiration. It was conſtantly in motion, either to drive up the horſes, or to ſhew off his dexterity in the art of cracking, an art which in France is almoſt reduced to a *ſcience*. The whip ſerves the ſame purpoſe as a poſt-boy's horn, to clear the way, and to warn the *Maitre de poſte* of the approach of travellers. The jack boots of the poſtillion are the moſt amuſing part of his dreſs; they are about a foot in diameter, of thick hard leather *hooped with iron*, and have great ruſty iron ſpurs nailed to their heels. The wearer ſteps into them ſhoes and all; and many a fruitleſs attempt does he make, before he gets his leg over his horſes' back. They ſerve him for portmanteau, and would carry changes of raiment for a month at leaſt. About Hebécourt there is a great deal of cyder made, and the road lies thro' beautiful orchards They are lined for a long way, with that kind of wild cherry-trees, which in Scotland we call *gueens* in french *guaine*. At Breteuil, ſaw another ruined monaſtery, now the property of an individual. I am no friend to monaſtic inſtitutions; but I cannot think with patience of the Sacrilegious ſpirit, which led a certain party ſo to *reform* all religion out of France.

WE ſlept at Clermont at the *hotel du point de jour*. The landlord of this inn, was once cook to Philip Egalité. He gives his late maſter the ſame character that he gets in England. He ſays, there certainly was a criminal connection betwixt the Duke and Mad. de Sillery. The Dutcheſs of Orleans, a gentle and

and amiable woman durſt not complain. Mad. de S. ruled the houſe with deſpotic ſway. The Duc de Chartres ſtood in particular awe of her. "Il la craignoit *comme le feu*", ſaid the cook. Our landlord, however, gave a very promiſing repreſentation of the diſpoſitions of both the young princes, for whom he expreſſed great eſteem.

Betwixt Clermont and Linguevilla, paſſed a female who beſtrode an aſs in a roſe-coloured ſilk gown, whilſt her huſband trudged along at her foot, in a ſuit of pink velvet! About this place we entered the region of vines, but alas! we are too late to ſee the vintage.

In paſſing through the town of Chantilly, I obſerved a high column, ſurmounted by *faſces* and a *Cap of Liberty*, inſcribed "*A l'immortelle memoire des Martyres de la Liberté.*" After breakfaſting at the inn, we took a guide, and walked acroſs a beautiful Engliſh-looking lawn, to the once famous reſidence of the *Prince de Conde* and the *Duc de Bourbon*. We firſt reached the ſtables and *ménagerie*, a magnificent edifice, which might well have been miſtaken for the palace itſelf. It is richly ornamented with ſtatues and with *alto-relievo* repreſentations of Sylvan ſcenes, ſtags, horſes, boars, hounds, &c. &c. It has been found convenient to preſerve this palace entire, and it is now converted into barracks and ſtables for the military. When we were there, it was ſaid to contain 400 horſe. In the centre of the principal ſtable, there is a circular hall where the prince and his friends uſed to ſup; we found that place occupied by a company of ſoldiers at their exerciſe. A beautiful marble fountain and trough, which had been placed there for the uſe of the horſes, is now quite out of repair. All the courts are full of filth, and every thing that had any relation to elegance is ſuffered to decay. The handſome chapel which is connected with theſe buildings is now inſcribed "Temple Decadaire." Leaving the ſtables we went in ſearch of the palace, but could find nothing except the ſunk ſtory to mark the place where once it ſtood. As we were contemplating this painful ſight;—painful from the horrid ideas with which it is aſſociated, our guide pointed out the ruins of a ſplendid theatre, acroſs a little lake, and made us remark a herd of Goths, who were eagerly continuing their work of deſtruction. Some were mounted upon ſcaffolds, and with their pick-axes were overturning, in indiſcriminate ruin, entablatures, pillars, and pilaſters, capitals, ſhafts and baſes, cornices, frizes and architraves, in the true republican ſpirit of levelling; while others below were as buſy in defacing the laboured ſculpture, and leading off the denuded ſtones for an humbler deſtination. I own I could not view this operation without feeling conſiderably indignant at the actors. When I come to conſider it in the abſtract, I may perhaps be tempted with Volney, "*Sourire à la juſtice ſecrete du ſort, qui rend au peuple ce qui lui coûta tant de peines, et qui ſoumet au plus humble de ſes beſoins, l'orgueil d'un luxe inutile;*" but for the moment I cannot bring myſelf to enter into his feelings.—When Profeſſor Byggé was at Chantilly, three years ago, the palace was ſtill entire, though its contents had been pillaged. Cloſe by its *débris* there ſtill ſtand a ſmall tower and a houſe, which formerly belonged to the Prince's family, but which is now occupied by officers. The walls of theſe buildings are defiled, "Vivre libre, ou mourir—Unité indiviſible de la Republique Françaiſe. Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité." The gardens and pleaſure grounds are in ſuch a ſtate as might

have

have been expected from their having been abandoned, to the pleasure of this brutal majesty of the mob. The reservoirs of water are converted into dunghills, and temples into privies; the fountains have ceased to flow; the basons stink; the ground is strewed with fragments of statues. Oh! I am not yet philosopher enough to *smile* at this sight. The forest of Chantilly now belongs to some *bourgeois* of Paris. We drove through a corner of it into a country at once romantic and gay. This is the country of the *ci-devants*. As we advanced, it increased in ornamented beauty and in population, till the landscape was lost in an uninterrupted chain of houses. Our passports were examined at the *Barriere*, and we entered Paris just as the streets were beginning to be lighted. The lamps are suspended over the middle of the streets, which are extremely narrow, by ropes stretched across from house to house. They are hoisted and lowered by *pullies*, and this contrivance explains the convenience of the barbarous custom of the mob, who condemned their victims in such a summary way *à la lanterne*. No sooner did they meet a suspected person than they lowered the nearest lamp, and having tucked him up in its place, left him to dangle there till he died: We drove to the *hotel de la loi*, *rue de la loi*, where we are miserably lodged in two splendidly uncomfortable apartments; we have plenty of mirrors and carving, and gold; we have handsome beds and furniture, and our floor is of rich mosaic work; but alas! we have no attendance, and no bell to call the girl who should answer us. Yet, this is one of the best *hotels* in France.

The morning after our arrival we set out on foot for the office of the Minister of the Police, to procure passports for the South of France. We had not proceeded far before we found ourselves in front of the Thuilleries, the residence of the *Grand Monarch*. They form the side of a large square, now called the *Place de la reunion*, formerly *Carousel*; but the Palace is separated from the square by a wide court and a rail. Three tri-coloured flags wave on its summits, and every conspicuous door and window is bedaubed with republican jargon. The *Place de la re-union* took its name from its having been the place of rendezvous to the mob, which besieged the Thuilleries, and drove the ill fated Louis, through the gardens to seek refuge in the hall of of the national assembly. The cannon which then played on the building have left several scars, one of which is inscribed "X Aout" as a memorial. Our guide pointed out the spot where the Swiss guards had been massacred, and lamented in bitter terms the fate of his "*malheureux roi.*" The Thuilleries are generally called *Palais Consulaire*. Bonaparte occupies the apartments which formerly belonged to the Queen. The gardens are on a magnificent plan, and contain many masterpieces of sculpture, but they are in great confusion from the preparations which the First Consul is making for the *Fête de la Paix*. Indeed they have not yet recovered the damages they received from the revolution mobs. At the bottom of the gardens is the spot where Louis and Marie Antoinette lost their lives, in what was first *place de Louis XV*, then *place de la Revolution*, and now *place de la Concorde*. A few paces further on, Bonaparte is erecting a *Temple of Peace* for the approaching *fete*. Behind the Temple of Peace are the *Champs Elysees*, and from this place the *Pont de la Concorde*, a beautiful bridge, leads you across the Seine to the Hall of the *Corps Legislatif* in the *Palais de la Concorde*, formerly *Palais Bourbon*. This hall

was

was formerly poſſeſſed by the council of Five Hundred. We could not poſſibly paſs it without entering. We found it ſuperb beyond deſcription. Its form is ſemicircular, with a receſs in the wall which forms the diameter for the *Tribune* and for the Preſident's chair. Theſe are diſpoſed like a pulpit and precentor's ſeat in church, the Preſident being elevated behind the orator. On each ſide of the Preſident's chair are ſeats for three ſecretaries. The *Tribune* is large enough to allow the orator locomotion in aid of his elocution. Before the *tribune* on the floor, ſtands an altar to liberty, of fine marble, and at a little diſtance, in circles of which the altar is the common centre, lie the ſeats of the members, riſing like thoſe of an amphitheatre, as they recede from it. The orators ſit on the bottom ſeats, that they may be ready to mount the *tribune* when occaſion requires it. Behind the whole are the galleries, entering from private ſtaircaſes, and divided into different apartments. There is one for official ſtrangers, one for private ſtrangers, one for newſmongers, one for townſmen, &c. In niches in the wall fronting the members, are the ſtatues of Lycurgus, Solon, and Demoſthenes, Brutus, Cato, and Cicero. The hall is lined with beautiful marble, and the *tout enſemble* is very elegant. The reſt of the *Palais Bourbon* is appropriated to the inſtruction of youth.

A little way down the river is the *champ de mars*, a large field with ſhady walks for the ſuperannuated ſoldiers who inhabit the *Hotel des Invalides*. I will not deſcribe either the one or the other; I ſhall only mention, that when we went there firſt, the court of the *hotel* was ornamented by four famous bronze horſes, which were yeſterday tranſferred to the court of the Thuilleries. Theſe horſes Bonaparte lately carried off from Venice, where they ſtood over the porticos of St Mark's Cathedral. The Venetians had ſtolen them from Conſtantinople, to which city they were ſent by Nero, who had them in a preſent from Tiridates. Such is the hiſtory of theſe far-travelled ſteeds.

I have not room to tell you all the difficulties we had to encounter before we could procure paſſports. We were obliged to trouble Perregaux for his intereſt after our perſonal application had failed. Not but we could have got them in the end ourſelves, but not ſo ſoon as I wiſhed.

We are on the wing for the ſouth, ſo I delay ſaying any thing about the *Louvre* or the *Palais Royal*, or the *Palais du Senat Conſervatif*, or the theatre, operas, &c. For mentioning theſe, I ſhall find ſome future opportunity. In the mean time believe me,

Yours affectionately.

For the Scots Magazine.

Mr Editor,

THE following curious fact in Natural Hiſtory, I doubt not, will prove intereſting to many of your readers. It is related by Mr Latrobe, who made the obſervations, in the 5th Vol. of the American Philoſophical Tranſactions. In the month of March 1797, he diſcovered a ſpecies of Clupea which has not been deſcribed by any naturaliſt, among the fiſh which frequent York river in Virginia. The common name is the bay ale-wife, and they arrive in conſiderable ſhoals. It is chiefly diſtinguiſhed from the herring, which it equals in ſize, by a bay or red ſpot above the gill fin.

From the month of March to May, it is fat and full roed, and not inferior to the herring for the table. During this ſeaſon an inſect, called by the fiſhermen a louſe, is found in the mouth of each of theſe fiſh. This inſect is two inches long, is firmly fixed to the palate by its legs which are 14 in number, and hangs with its back downwards. It cannot be removed without difficulty, and always with injury to the jaws of the fiſh. This inſect is conſidered by the fiſhermen as eſſential to the life of the bay ale-wife, from this circumſtance, that after its removal, the fiſh thrown into the water, languiſhes and dies. This however probably ariſes from the injury done to the fiſh in tearing the inſect from its mouth, and not from being deprived of any real benefit that the paraſite can contribute to its welfare or exiſtence. In ſome caſes where the inſect was carefully removed, it was briſk and lively, and as ſoon as it recovered its liberty, it immediately returned to the mouth of the fiſh, and reſumed its former ſtation.

The bay ale-wives migrate from the ocean to the rivers of Virginia at the ſame time with the chad, and continue their courſe upwards from the middle of March to the middle of May. During this ſeaſon, when they are fat and fit for the table, every bay ale-wife has an inſect in its mouth. The period of the chad's return to the ocean is during the ſummer months, and then they are thin and lean. The bay ale-wives that have been accidentally taken in the months of July or Auguſt, are then alſo lean and thin, and no inſect is ever found in the mouth of any, after this time

On many of the inſects which were examined two or three leeches were found adhering ſo cloſely to their bodies, that they could not be removed without leaving the head behind. To this inſect, which is a ſpecies of *Oniſcus*, Mr Latrobe has given the name of *Oniſcus Præguſtator*, ſuppoſing that it taſtes the food of the bay ale-wife, before the fiſh eats it. The fiſh, which has not hitherto been deſcribed, he calls Clupea Tyrannus.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TEA-TREE.

BY FREDERICK PIGOU, ESQ.

From the Asiatic Annual Register.

THE Chineſe all agree there is but one ſort or ſpecies of the tea-tree; and that the difference in tea ariſes from the ſoil and manner of curing.*

Chow-qua, who has been eight times in the bohea country, and who has remained there from four to ſix months each time, ſays, that many people, among their tea leaves, eſpecially at Ankoy, near Amoy, put leaves of other trees; but that of theſe, there are but two or three trees, the leaves of which will ſerve that purpoſe; and they may eaſily be known, eſpecially when opened by hot water, becauſe they are not indented as tea-leaves are.

He ſays, that bohea may be cured as hyſon, and hyſon as bohea, and ſo of all other ſorts; but that experience has ſhewn, the teas are cured as beſt ſuits the qualities they have from the ſoils where they grow; ſo that bohea will make bad hyſon, and hyſon, though very dear in the country where it grows, bad bohea. However, in the province of Tokyen, which may be called the Bohea province, there has ſince a few years ſome tea been made after the hyſon manner, which has been ſold at Canton as ſuch.

The bohea country, in the province of Tokyen, is very hilly, and ſince ſome years greatly enlarged; the length of it is four or five days journey, or as much again as it formerly was. The extent of the ſoil that produces the beſt bohea tea is not more that 40 li, or about 12 miles; in circumference it is from 100 to 120 li. Not only the hills in this country are planted with tea-trees, but the valleys alſo; the hills, however, are reckoned to produce the beſt tea; on them grow congo, peko, and ſouchong; in the valleys or flat parts of the country, bohea. As to the true ſouchong, the whole place does not yield three peculs; Yeungſhaw ſays, not more than 30 catty. The value of it on the ſpot is 1½ or 2 tales the catty; about ten or twelve ſhillings the pound. What is ſold to Europeans for ſouchong is only the firſt ſort of congo; and the congo they buy is only the firſt ſort of bohea. Upon a hill planted with tea-trees, one only ſhall produce leaves good enough to be called ſouchong; and of thoſe only the beſt and youngeſt are taken; the others make congo of the ſeveral ſorts, and bohea.

There are four or five gatherings of bohea tea in a year, according to the demand there is for it; but three, or at moſt four gatherings are reckoned proper; the others only hurt the next year's crop. Of ſouchong, there can be but one gathering, viz. of the firſt and youngeſt leaves; all others make inferior tea.

* This fact is farther confirmed by Lord Macartney and Sir George Staunton, who in their journey from Pekin to Canton, paſſed through the centre of the Tea country. — *Macartney's Embaſſy to China*, vol. iii, page 296. ED.

The firſt gathering is called tow-tchune, the ſecond eurl, or gee-tchune, the third ſan-tchune. If the firſt leaves are not gathered, they grow large and rank, and are not ſupplied by the ſecond leaves, which only come in their room or place, and ſo on.

The firſt gathering is reckoned fat or oily, the ſecond leſs ſo, the third hardly at all ſo, yet the leaves look young. The firſt gathering is from about the middle of April to the end of May; the ſecond from about the middle of June to the middle of July; the third from about the beginning of Auguſt to the latter end of September. Tea is never gathered in winter. The firſt gathering or leaf, when brought to Canton, commonly ſtands the merchants in

11½ tales the pecul
the 2d 11 or leſs
the 3d 9 ——

The method of curing bohea tea of theſe three growths is, according to Chow-qua, thus:

When the leaves are gathered, they are put into large flat baſkets to dry, and theſe are put on ſhelves or planks, in the air or wind, or in the ſun, if not too intenſe, from morning until noon, at which time the leaves begin to throw out a ſmell; then they are tatched*; this is done by throwing each time about half a catty of leaves into the tatche, and ſtirring them quick with the hand twice, the tatche being very hot, and then taking them out with a ſmall ſhort broom, if the hand is not ſufficient. When taken out, the leaves are again put into the large flat baſkets, and there rubbed by men's hands to roll them; after which they are tatched in larger quantities, and over a cooler or ſlower fire, and then put into baſkets over a charcoal fire, as is practiſed on ſome occaſions at Canton. When the tea is fired enough, which a perſon of ſkill directs, it is ſpread on a table, and picked or ſeparated from the too large leaves, yellow leaves, unrolled, broken or bad leaves.

Youngſhaw ſays, bohea tea is gathered, funned in baſkets, rolled with the hand, and then tatched, which completes it.

Another ſays, it is gathered, then put in ſieves, or baſkets, about a catty in each, and thoſe put in the air, till the leaves wither, or give; after which they are put into a cloſe place out of the air, to prevent their growing red, until the evening, or for ſome hours; the ſmell then comes out of them. They are after this tatched a little, then rolled, and then tatched again; and about half a catty is tatched at one time.

Congo, ſays Chow-qua, is tatched twice, as is ſouchong; but Youngſhaw ſays, ſouchong and congo are not tatched, but only fired two or three times: the latter is moſt probable, and yet the former may be true; for as tatching ſeems to give the green colour to the leaves of the tea-trees, ſo we may obſerve ſomething of that greenneſs in the leaves of congo and ſouchong teas. Youngſhaw further ſays, that the leaves of ſouchong, congo, hyſon, and fine ſinglo-trees, are beat with flat ſticks or bamboos, after they have been withered by the ſun or air, and have acquired toughneſs enough to keep them from breaking, to force out of them a raw or harſh ſmell.

Souchong is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and, where the ſoil is very good, of older; when not ſo good, congo is made. The leaves of older trees make bohea. The tea-trees laſt many years. When tea-trees grow old and die, that is when the bodies of the trees fail, the roots produce new ſprouts.

Peko is made from the leaves of trees three years old, and from the tendereſt of them, gathered juſt after they have been in bloom; when the ſmall leaves that grow between the two firſt that have appeared, and which altogether make a ſprig, are downy and white, and reſemble young hair or down. Trees of four, five, and ſix years old may ſtill make peko; but after that they degenerate into bohea if they grow on the plains, and into congo if they grow on the hills.

Lintſeſſin ſeems to be made from very young leaves rolled up, and ſtalks of the tree; the leaves are gathered before they are full blown: this tea is never tatched, but only fired. Were the leaves ſuffered to remain on the trees until they were blown, they might be cured as peko; if longer, as congo and bohea. This tea is in no eſteem

* Tatche is a flat pan of caſt iron.

eſteem with the Chineſe; it is only cured to pleaſe the ſight; the leaves are gathered too young to have any flavour.

Tea-trees are not manured, but the ground on which they grow is kept very clean and free from weeds. Tea is not gathered by the ſingle leaf, but often by ſprigs. Tea in general is gathered by men; however women and children alſo gather tea. Tea is gathered from morning till night, when the dew is on the leaves as well as when it is off.

Ho-ping tea is ſo called from the country where it grows, which is twelve eaſy days journey from Canton. This tea is cured after the manner of bohea, only in a more careleſs or flovenly way, on account of its little value, and with wood inſtead of charcoal fire, which is not ſo proper, and adds to the natural bad ſmell the tea has from the ſoil where it grows.

Leoo-ching (or Lootha), the name of a place eight days journey from Canton; it may produce about 1000 peculs of tea in a year. This tea is cured as bohea, or as green, as the market requires, but is moſt commonly made to imitate ſinglo, which ſuits it beſt.

Honan-tea grows oppoſite to Canton; it is cured in April or May for the Canton market, that is, for the uſe of the inhabitants of Canton, eſpecially the women, and not for foreigners. There is but little of it, about 200 peculs. The worſt ſort of it remains flat and looks yellow: it is tatched once to dry it, but not rolled; and is worth three candarines the catty. The beſt ſort is tatched once, and rolled with the hand, and tatched again; it is worth twelve candarines the catty. Theſe teas are not, like the bohea, after they are tatched, put over a charcoal fire. The water of Honan-tea is reddiſh.

Ankoy-tea is ſo called from the country that produces it, which is about twenty-four days journey from Canton. When gathered, the leaves are put into flat baſkets to dry, like the bohea; they are then tatched, and afterwards rubbed with the hands and feet to roll them, then put in the ſun to dry, and ſold for three or four candarines the catty. If this tea is intended for Europeans, it is packed in large baſkets, like bohea baſkets, and thoſe are heated by a charcoal fire in a hot-houſe, as is often practiſed in Canton. Bohea-tea is ſometimes ſent to Ankoy, to be there mixed with that country tea, and then forwarded to Canton.

The worſt ſort of Ankoy is not tatched, but Ankoy-congo, as it is called, is cured with care, like good bohea or congo: this ſort is generally packed in ſmall cheſts. There is alſo Ankoy-peko; but the ſmell of all theſe teas is much inferior to thoſe of the bohea country. However, Ankoy congo of the firſt ſort is generally dearer at Canton than the inferior growths of bohea.

As tatching the tea makes it ſweat, as the Chineſe term it, or throw out an oil, the tatche in time becomes dirty, and muſt be waſhed.

If bohea is tatched only twice, it will be reckoned flovenly cured, and the water of the tea will not be green, but yellow; ſo that fine bohea tea muſt be cured as congo; the coarſe is not ſo much regarded.

The ordinary tea uſed by common people in tea-countries, is paſſed through boiling water before it is tatched, notwithſtanding which it remains very ſtrong and bitter. This, father Lefebure ſays, he has often ſeen. Tea is alſo ſometimes kept in the ſteam of boiling water, which is called by ſome authors a vapour bath.

Singlo and hyſon teas are cured in the following manner: when the leaves are gathered, they are directly tatched, and then very much rubbed by men's hands to roll them: after which they are ſpread to divide them; for the leaves in rolling are apt to ſtick together; they are then tatched very dry, and afterwards ſpread on tables to be picked; this is done by girls or women, who, according to their ſkill, can pick from one to four catty each day. Then they are tatched again, and afterwards toſſed in flat baſkets to clear them from duſt; they are then again ſpread on tables and picked, and then tatched for a fourth time, and laid in parcels, which parcels are again tatched by ten catties at a time, and when done put hot into baſkets for the purpoſe, where they are kept till it ſuits the owner to pack them in cheſts or tubs; before which the tea is again tatched, and then put hot into the cheſts or tubs and preſſed in them

by hand. When the tea is hot it does not break, which it is apt to do when it is cold. Singlo tea being more dusty than hyson tea, it is twice tossed in baskets, hyson only once.

It appears that it is necessary to tatche these teas whenever they contract any moisture; so that if the seller is obliged to keep his tea any time, especially in damp weather, he must tatche it, to give it a crispness before he can sell it.

It is to be observed that the quantity of leaves tatched increases with the times of tatching; at first only half or three quarters of a catty of leaves are put into the tatches.

Tunkey singlo tea is the best, which is owing to the soil; it grows near the hyson country. Ordinary singlo tea is neither so often tatched or picked as the above described.

There are two gatherings of the singlo tea; the first in April and May, the second in June; each gathering is divided into three or more sorts; the leaves of the first are large, fine, fat, and clean; of this sort there may be collected from a pecul, from 40 to 55 catties, usually 45. The second sort is picked next, and what then remains is the third or worst sort.

Tunkey, like other singlo tea, is made into two or three sorts; the best is sometimes sold for hyson of an inferior growth.

Of hyson there are also two gatherings, and each gathering is distinguished into two or more sorts; but as great care is taken in gathering it, 60 catties may be chosen from one pecul, when only 45 catties can be chosen from singlo.

Hyson-skin, as it is called, has its name from being compared to the skin or peel of the hyson tea, a sort of cover to it, consequently not so good: it consists of the largest leaves, unhandsome leaves, bad coloured and flat leaves, that are amongst the hyson tea. This tea is known in London by the name of bloom tea.

Gomi (or Gobee) and Ootsien, are also leaves picked from the hyson leaves. Those called gomi are small, and very much twisted, so that they appear like bits of wire. The ootsien are more like little balls.

There are many different growths of singlo and hyson teas, and also some difference in the manner of curing them, according to the skill or fancy of the curer: this occasions difference of quality in the teas, as does also a good or bad season; a rainy season, for instance, makes the leaves yellow; a cold season nips the trees and makes the leaves poor.

Bing-tea is so called from the men who first made that tea; it grows four days journey from the hyson country. The leaves of bing are long and thin, those of singlo are short and thick.

The tricks in Tea are innumerable. In the bohea country, when tea is dear, (and probably they use the same method in all tea countries,) they gather the coarse old leaves, pass them through boiling water, then cure them as other leaves are cured; after which they pound them, and mix them with other teas, putting five or six catties of this tea-dust to ninety-five catties of tea.

To make Bohea tea Green.

For this purpose coarse Ankoy tea is generally taken: the leaves should be large. (Ankoy is no other than the tea-tree from the bohea country, propagated at Ankoy.) Take ten catty of this tree, spread it, and sweat the leaves by throwing water over them, either hot or cold, or tea-water. When the leaves are a little opened and somewhat dry, put them into a hot tatche, together with a small quantity of powdered chico, a fat stone, and tatche them well, then sift the tea, and it is done. If it happens not to be green enough, tatche it again; it is the frequent tatching that gives the green colour to the tea-leaves.

To make Green Bohea.

First water it to open the leaves, then put them in the sun to dry a little, then tatche them once, and proceed to cure them as bohea leaves, over a charcoal fire. This is seldom done, because it is seldom worth doing, green tea being generally the dearest: moreover, green tea does not make so good bohea as bohea does green.

Ho-ping tea, already described, and which is of the bohea kind, after being cured as bohea, is sometimes altered to green, and becomes like the leoo-ching, beforementioned, and is sold at Canton to foreigners for singlo.

It

It is to be obſerved, that all theſe worked-up teas, as they may be called, and teas of improper growths, are more commonly mixed with true teas, for the Europe market, than ſold ſeparate by themſelves; ſo that the proportions in which they are mixed make combinations without end. The differences to be obſerved in teas ariſe from the ſoils; the methods of curing owing to the ſkill of the curer, ſometimes to his caprice; neglect in the curing; uſing bad fires,—wood, and that green, inſtead of charcoal, ſometimes ſtraw or broom for bad teas; and to the ſeaſons, which ſhould not be too wet or too dry, too cold or too hot. The Chineſe alſo ſell at Canton all ſorts of old teas for new, after they have prepared them for that purpoſe, either by tatching or firing, and mixing them with new teas.

Clean ſinglo tea is called Pi-cha, or ſkin tea. A cuſtom formerly prevailed to put 15 or 18 catties of very bad ſinglo tea into the middle of a cheſt, which was covered on all ſides by good tea; and this was done by the means of four pieces of board nailed to each other, making four ſides, or a well for the cheſt, whereon good tea was ſpread, and alſo within two inches of the top, was drawn out. The good tea was called, pi-cha, ſkin-tea, or the ſkin or covering to the bad, which the Chineſe called the belly. This method of packing ſinglo tea has long ſince been diſcontinued.

The bohea country is about twenty-five eaſy days journey from Canton. The ſinglo about forty. The hyſon much the ſame.

Bohea uſually comes to Canton at the coſt of 9 to 11 tales the pecul
Singlo and ſecond hyſon 14 to 18
Hyſon - - - 30 to 38
Congo, peko, and ſouchong, very various.

To theſe prices muſt be added the charges of warehouſe-room, packing, the duties on exportation, and the ſeller's profit, in a country where money is often 2 per cent. per month, and ſeldom leſs than 20 per cent. per annum.

Bohea, *Woo-yee*, the name of the country.

Congo, or *Cong-fee*, great or much care or trouble in the making or gathering the leaves.

Peko, *Pé-low*, white firſt leaf.

Souchong, *Sé-ow-chong*, ſmall good thing.

Lee-oo-ching, the name of a place.

Ho-ping, ditto.

Honan, ditto.

Ankoy, ditto.

Song-lo, ditto.

Hyſon, *He-Tchune*, name of the firſt crop of this tea.

Bing-min, name of the man who firſt made this tea.

Eſtimate of the quantity of Tea made in China in a year, taken in 1756.

Singlo	50,000	*Peculs.*
Hyſon	4,000	
Lock-ann, ſmall baſkets	20,000	not exported, ſort Bohea
Mo-i-ſhan	2,000	not exported
Bing-tea	2,000	
Phow-ge-tea	2,000	lumps, Bohea ſort
Bohea, including Congo, Peko, and Souchong	120,000 to 130,000	
Ankoy, Bohea and Green ſorts	50,000	
Openg	15,000	
Ing-ann	400	Bohea ſort
Cow-low, made either in Bohea or Singlo	2,000	
Loot-ſien	2,000	true ſort
	279,400	

Loot-ſien, true ſort, is what really grows in the Loot-ſien country. Some tea is planted near Loot-ſien, that paſſes for that tea, and that is the caſe in all the countries.

Beſides the teas before enumerated, many other teas are planted, as in the Honan country, &c. the quantities they produce cannot be eaſily aſcertained; but upon the whole, it is reckoned, that in ten parts, not above three are exported.

In 100 Chineſe, it is reckoned forty only can afford to drink tea, the others drink water only. Many, when they have boiled their rice, put water into the tatche in which the rice was boiled, to which ſome grains always adhere; the water looſens them, and is browned by the rice; that water they drink inſtead of tea.

The tea ſent into Tartary is moſtly green, perhaps in the proportion of ſeven to two.

Old bohea is reckoned good by the Chineſe; in a fever they uſe it to cauſe per-

perſpiration, and put into it a black or coarſe ſugar, with a little ginger.

Old hyſon, one or two cups made ſtrong, removes obſtructions in the ſtomach, cauſed by overeating or indigeſtion. It is to be uſed, if a weight is felt, ſome hours after eating, and it will remove it.

ACCOUNT OF PRESERVATION ISLAND, NEW SOUTH WALES,

AND OF CURIOUS SUPPOSED PETRIFACTIONS DISCOVERED IN THAT ISLAND.

From Collins' Account of New South Wales.

PRESERVATION-ISLAND, which takes its reſpectable name from having preſerved the crew of the ſhip Sydney-cove, arranges itſelf in the humble claſs of iſlands, and is of a very moderate height. A ſurface of ſand, varying in depth, and mixed in different ſcanty proportions with vegetable ſoil, ſcarcely hides from view the baſe, which is of granite. In ſeveral places vaſt blocks of this ſtone lie ſcattered about, as free from vegetation and the injuries of weather as if they had fallen but yeſterday; and, what is remarkable, moſt of them, probably all, are evidently detached from the ſtone upon which they reſt, ſo entirely that they might be dragged from the places where they lie, if it were thought worth while to apply a power ſufficient to produce ſo uſeleſs an effect. It ſhould ſeem, then, that theſe looſe blocks have fallen from ſome place higher than that upon which they were found; but that is impoſſible, for they are higher than any other part of the iſland. And the ſuppoſition that the injuries of the air and the rain cauſed the removal of that part of the granite which might originally have been of a correſponding height with theſe remaining blocks, ſeems hardly admiſſible in the preſent inſtance. Perhaps ſubterraneous or volcanic fire may have cauſed this curious appearance.

The great bulk of theſe blocks renders them ſo conſpicuous, that the attention is firſt ſtruck with them upon approaching the iſland. But, beſides granite, there is on the north ſide, where the iſland is particularly low and narrow, a ſlip of calcareous earth, of a few hundred yards in length, which diſcovers itſelf near the ſurface of the water. It is not for the moſt part pure, for broken pieces of the granite are mixed with it in various proportions. Some parts are a mere maſs of theſe broken pieces cemented together by the calcareous matter; whilſt others are an almoſt perfect chalk, and are capable of being burnt into excellent lime. Broken ſea ſhells and other exuviæ of marine animals are apparent throughout the whole maſs.

Upon the beach, at the foot of this chalky rock, was found a very conſiderable quantity of the black metallic particles which appear in the granite as black ſhining ſpecks, and are in all probability grains of tin.

To find this ſmall bed of the remains of ſhell animals, of which chalk is formed wherever found, in ſuch an unexpected ſituation, excited ſome ſurpriſe; and Mr Baſs endeavoured to inveſtigate the cauſe of this depoſit, by examining the form of the neighbouring parts of the iſland.

The reſult of his inquiries and conjectures amounted to this: that as traces of the ſea, and of the effects of running waters, were plainly diſcernible in many parts of the iſland, and more particularly in the vicinity of this depoſit of chalk and granite, it ſeemed highly probable that it had been formed by two ſtreams of the tide, which, when the iſland was yet beneath the ſurface of the ſea, having ſwept round a large lump of rocks, then met and formed an eddy, where every ſubſtance would fall to the bottom. The lump of rocks is now a rocky knowl, which runs tapering from the oppoſite ſide of the iſland toward the chalk. On each ſide of it is a gap, through which the two ſtreams appear to have paſſed.

The vegetation on the iſland ſeems brown

brown and ſtarved. It conſiſts of a few ſtunted trees; ſeveral patches of bruſh, cloſe ſet and almoſt impenetrable; large tufts of four and wiry graſs, and abundance of low ſaltiſh plants, chiefly of the creeping kind.

A ſmall ſpot upon the eaſt end of the iſland preſented a phenomenon which which ſeemed not eaſily explicable by any known laws of that claſs of natural hiſtory to which it alone was referable.

Amidſt a patch of naked ſand, upon one of the higheſt parts of the iſland, at not leſs than 100 feet above the level of the ſea, within the limits of a few hundred yards ſquare, were lying ſcattered about a number of ſhort broken branches of old dead trees, of from one to three inches in diameter, and ſeemingly of a kind ſimilar to the large bruſh wood. Amid theſe broken branches, were ſeen ſticking up ſeveral white ſtoney ſtumps, of ſizes ranging between the above diameters, and in height from a foot to a foot and a half. Their peculiar form, together with a number of prongs of their own quality, projecting in different directions from around their baſe, and entering the ground in the manner of roots, preſented themſelves to the mind of an obſerver, with a ſtriking reſemblance to the ſtumps and roots of ſmall trees. Theſe were extremely brittle, the ſlighteſt blow with a ſtick, or with each other, being ſufficient to break them ſhort off; and when taken into the hand, many of them broke ſhort with their own weight.

On being broken tranſverſely, it was immediately ſeen that the internal part was divided into interior or central, exterior or cortical. The exterior part, which in different ſpecimens occupied various proportions of the whole, reſembled a fine white and ſoft grit-ſtone; but acids being applied, ſhewed it to be combined with a conſiderable portion of calcareous matter. The interior or central part was always circular, but ſeldom found of the ſame diameter, or of the ſame compoſition, on any two ſtumps. In ſome, the calcareous and ſandy matter had taken ſuch entire poſſeſſion, that every fragment of the wood was completely obliterated; but yet a faint central ring remained. In others was a centre of chalk, beautifully white, that crumbled between the fingers to the fineſt powder; ſome conſiſted of chalk and brown earth, in various quantities, and ſome others had retained a few frail portions of their woody fibres, the ſpaces between which were filled up with chalky earth.

It appeared, that when the people of the Sydney-cove firſt came upon the iſland, the pieces of dead branches that at this time were lying round the ſtumps, then formed, with them, the ſtem and branches of dead trees complete. But by the time Mr Baſs viſited the place, the hands of curioſity, and the frolics of an unruly horſe that was ſaved from the wreck, had reduced them to the ſtate already deſcribed.

Mr Baſs had been told from good authority, that when the trees were in a complete ſtate, the diameter of the dead wood of the ſtem that roſe immediately from the ſtoney part was equal to the diameter of that part; and alſo that a living leaf was ſeen upon the uppermoſt branches of one of them. But he could never learn whether the ſtoney part of the ſtem was of an equal height in all the trees.

To aſcertain to what depth the petrification had extended, Mr Baſs ſcratched away the ſand from the foot of many of the ſtumps, and in no inſtance found it to have proceeded more than three or four inches beneath the ſurface of the ſand, as it then lay; for at that depth the brown and crumbling remains of the root came into view. There were, indeed, parts of the roots which had undergone an alteration ſimilar to that which had taken place in the ſtems: but theſe tended to eſtabliſh the limits of the petrifying power; for they had felt it only at their firſt outlet from the bottom of the ſtems, or when, being obſtructed in their progreſs, they had of neceſſity arched upwards toward the ſurface.

In attempting to account for the cauſe that had operated to produce this change in the ſtructure of the lower parts of the ſtems of theſe trees, Mr Baſs feels the utmoſt diffidence. He found that all his conjectures which were beſt ſupported by exiſting facts, led him to place them among petrifactions; although no ſtrict analogy could be ſeen between them and the ſubjects uſually met with of this kind.

Admitting them, however, as petrifactions, it is certain that there muſt once have exiſted a pond in which the petri-

fying

ſying water was contained; but the ground in their neighbourhood retained no poſitive traces of any ſuch receptacle. There were, indeed, near them, ſome few lumps or banks conſiſting of ſand, and a little vegetable earth which was held together by dead roots of ſmall trees, and elevated above the reſt of the ground, to the height of five, or ſix, or eight feet; but the relative poſition of theſe with each other was ſo confuſed and irregular, that nothing but the neceſſity of a once exiſting reſervoir could ever lead any one to conjecture that theſe might have been parts of its bank. Mr Baſs, however, rather concluded that this muſt have been the caſe, and that the remainder of the bank had been torn away, and the pond itſelf annihilated by ſome violent effort of an unknown power.*

Notwithſtanding the narrow limits of the iſland, adundance of ſmall kangooroos were found to inhabit its bruſhy parts; but ſo many had been deſtroyed by the people of the Sydney-cove, that they had now become ſcarce.

The footy petrel had appropriated a certain graſſy part of the iſland to herſelf, and retained her poſition with a degree of obſtinacy not eaſily to be overcome. For although it ſo happened, that the ſtore-houſe for the wrecked cargo was erected upon the ſpot, and the people for more than a year drew the favourite part of their food from theſe birds, and were beſides continually walking over their habitations, yet at the end of that time the returning flights in the evening were as numerous as they had been obſerved to be upon their firſt arrival.

When Mr Hamilton, the commander of the Sydney-cove, quitted the houſe, he left two hens ſitting upon their eggs, ſome breeding pigeons, and a bag of rice; but no traces were now to be diſcovered either of the birds or their food. It is probable, that ſo long as this little colony continued within doors, it did well; but that, when forced by its neceſſities to go abroad in queſt of food, it fell a quiet ſacrifice to the rapacity of the hawks.

Several ſnakes with venomous fangs were found here: but, no perſon having been bitten by them, the degree of their power was unknown.

The water of the iſland was thought to have been injurious to the health of the people of the Sydney-cove. It was ſuppoſed to contain arſenic, which was highly probable from an experiment that was made with the metallic particles, which were taken to be tin. A large fume of what bore many marks of arſenic aroſe from the crucible, during the time of ſmelting it. Water was very ſcarce while theſe people were upon the iſland; but, owing to ſome unuſual falls of rain, ſeveral little runs and ſwamps were found by Mr Baſs; and a low piece of ground where they had depoſited their dead was now a pond of an excellent quality.

Although he had ſeen but few of the low iſlands of Furneaux, yet Mr Baſs† had not any doubt but that this account of Preſervation-Iſland would in general anſwer for the deſcription of them.

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* It is not at all improbable that the petrified trees here deſcribed are corals, formed at the bottom of the ocean, and raiſed along with the baſe on which they ſtand by ſome convulſion. The appearance of a living leaf ſeems to contradict this opinion. But this is a doubtful fact, Mr Baſs had it only from report of the crew of the veſſel that had been wrecked on the iſland, who could not be ſuppoſed to be very accurate obſervers. A more particular account of the ſtructure would go far to determine their origin. *Edit.*

† On this voyage Mr Baſs, along with Lieutenant Flinders, was engaged in exploring the ſtrait which ſeparates Van Diemen's Land from the ſouth part of New Holland, the diſcovery of which they accompliſhed at this very time, and it is called, in honour of the former, Baſs's ſtrait. *Edit.*

ON THE EMIGRATIONS FROM THE HIGHLANDS.

BY THOMAS TELFORD, ENGINEER, F.R.S.E.

THAT emigrations have already taken place from various parts of the Highlands, is a fact upon which there does not remain room to doubt; from the beſt information I have been able to procure, about three thouſand perſons went away in the courſe of laſt year; and, if I am rightly informed, three times that number are preparing to leave the country in the preſent year.

I ſhall not encroach upon your Lordſhips' time by inveſtigating all the remote or unimportant collateral cauſes of emigration, but ſhall proceed to that which I conſider to be the moſt powerful in its preſent operation; and that is, converting large diſtricts of the country into extenſive ſheep-walks. This not only requires much fewer people to manage the ſame tract of country, but in general an entirely new people, who have been accuſtomed to this mode of life, are brought from the ſouthern parts of Scotland.

The difference of rents to the landlords between ſheep and black cattle is, I underſtand, at leaſt three to one, and yet, on account of the extraordinary riſe in the prices of ſheep and wool, the ſheep farmers have of late years been acquiring wealth. As the introducing ſheep farms over countries heretofore ſtocked with black cattle, creates an extenſive demand for the young ſheep from the eſtabliſhed farms, it is poſſible that the high prices may continue until a conſiderable portion of the country is fully ſtocked; after this takes place, the quantities of ſheep produced will bear a very great proportion to the demand, and then it is poſſible the prices may fall below the average value; in this caſe it is probable the farms will be ſubdivided, and a proportion of black cattle and cultivation be introduced in the lower grounds in the vallies, while the upper parts of the hills continue to be paſtured with ſheep. This I conſider as the moſt improved ſtate of Highland farming, and is conſiſtent with a very conſiderable population; a beautiful inſtance of this is to be ſeen along the north ſide of Loch Tay. But improved communications, by means of roads and bridges, are neceſſary for this ſtate of ſociety, and for this reaſon I have ſaid, that if theſe conveniences had been ſooner introduced into the Highlands, it is poſſible this emigration might not have taken place, at leaſt to the preſent extent.

The very high price of black cattle has alſo facilitated the means of emigration, as it has furniſhed the old farmers with a portion of capital which enables them to tranſport their families beyond the Atlantic.

In ſome few caſes a greater population than the land can ſupport in any ſhape, has been the cauſe of emigrations; ſuch was the iſland of Tiree.

Some have, no doubt, been deluded by accounts ſent back from others gone before them; and many deceived by artful perſons, who heſitate not to ſacrifice theſe poor ignorant people to ſelfiſh ends.

A very principal reaſon muſt alſo be, that the people, when turned out of their black cattle farms to make way for the ſheep farmers, ſee no mode of employment whereby they can earn a ſubſiſtence in their own country, and ſooner than ſeek it in the low lands of Scotland, or in England, they will believe what is told them may be done in the farming line in America.

What I have here mentioned appears to me to be the immediate cauſes of the preſent emigrations from the north-weſtern parts of Scotland. To point out the means of preventing emigrations in future, is a part of my duty upon which I enter with no ſmall degree of heſitation. As the evil, at preſent, ſeems to ariſe chiefly from the conduct of land owners, in changing the economy of their eſtates, it may be queſtioned whether Government can with juſtice interfere, or whether any eſſential benefits are likely to ariſe from this interference.

In one point of view it may be ſtated, that, taking the mountainous parts of Scotland as a diſtrict of the Britiſh Empire, it is the intereſt of the Empire that this diſtrict be made to produce as much human food as it is capable of doing at the leaſt poſſible expence; that this may be done by ſtocking it chiefly with ſheep; that it is the intereſt of the Empire the food ſo produced ſhould not be conſumed by perſons reſiding amongſt the mountains totally unemployed, but rather in ſome other parts of the country, where their labour can be made productive either in the buſineſs of agriculture, fiſheries, or manufactures; and that by ſuffering every perſon to purſue what appears to them to be their own intereſt, that although ſome temporary inconveniences may ariſe, yet, upon the whole, that matters will in the end adjuſt themſelves into the forms moſt ſuitable to the place.

In another point of view it may be ſtated, that it is a great hardſhip, if not a great injuſtice, that the inhabitants of an extenſive diſtrict ſhould all at once be driven from their native country, to make way for ſheep farming, which is likely to be carried to an imprudent extent; that, in a few years, this exceſs will be evident; that before it is diſcovered, the country will be depopulated, and that race of people which has of late years maintained ſo honourable a ſhare in the operations of our armies and navies will then be no more; that in a caſe where ſuch a numerous body of the people are deeply intereſted, it is the duty of Government to conſider it as an extraordinary caſe, and one of thoſe occaſions which juſtifies them in departing a little from the maxims of general policy; that for this purpoſe regulations ſhould be made to prevent land owners from leſſening the population upon their eſtates below a given proportion, and that ſome regulation of this ſort would, in the end, be in favour of the land owners, as it would preſerve the population beſt ſuited to the moſt improved mode of Highland farming, ſuch as is practiſed at Breadalbane, and to the eſtabliſhment of fiſhing villages, on the principle laid down and practiſed ſo ſucceſsfully by Mr Hugh Stevenſon, of Oban, at Arniſdale on Loch Hourn.

In whatever light the foregoing ſtatements may be viewed, there is another on which there can, I think, be no difference of opinion. This is, that if there are any public works to be executed, which, when completed, will prove generally beneficial to the country, it is adviſable theſe works ſhould be undertaken at the preſent time. This would furniſh employment for the induſtrious and valuable part of the people in their own country; they would by this means be accuſtomed to labour, they would acquire ſome capital, and the foundations would be laid for future employments. If, as I have been credibly informed, the inhabitants are ſtrongly attached to their native country, they would greedily embrace this opportunity of being enabled to remain in it, with the proſpect of bettering their condition; becauſe, before the works were completed, it muſt be evident to every one, that the whole face of the country would be changed.

The Caledonian canal, and the bridges and roads before mentioned, are of the deſcription here alluded to, they will not only furniſh preſent employment, but promiſe to accompliſh all the leading objects which can reaſonably be looked forward to for the improvement and future welfare of the country, whether we regard its agriculture, fiſheries, or manufactures.

CHARACTER OF THE MALAYS.

BY H. H. ELMORE, ESQ.

From the Aſiatic Annual Regiſter.

AS the Malays have the character of a treacherous ſet of men, I would adviſe all people to be on their guard while in any of their ports; and when on ſhore never to be without a hanger in their hand. Every one of them go armed

armed with a *creafe*, (hanger), or a weapon ſomething like a chopper, and very ſharp. When you are prepared they will not be ſo apt to inſult you, which the vulgar are ready enough to do.

It is in the power of any man to kill his own ſlave with impunity; and they are ſuch a daſtardly ſet, that they have not courage to reſent an affront perſonally, but will dreſs their ſlaves, and give them orders to kill any man they pitch upon, who, after being intoxicated with opium, is inſenſible of any danger he runs into, being equally at the riſque of his life, to return without executing his maſter's orders, or to be cut to pieces in the attempt.

Rice, fiſh, and fruit, are the common food of theſe people, who eat very little fleſh or animal food. They drink water toddy (a diſtillation from the palm tree), and coffee; and they chew betel conſtantly. They eat but two meals a-day, one in the morning, and the other about ſun-ſet; the latter of which is the principal. In the intermediate ſpace, they refreſh themſelves by chewing betel, or ſmoaking tobacco mixed with opium. They ſit croſs-legged on the floor at their meals; and the better ſort have very low tables for their proviſions, which are ſet on them in China plates, or diſhes made of wood highly japanned; but they uſe neither knives or ſpoons. They have veſſels for the purpoſe of ſpitting in when they chew betel, or ſmoak tobacco; and are particular in keeping their perſons and the inſide of their houſes clean. They have but little furniture, except the neceſſary utenſils for cooking their proviſions, and carpets to ſleep and ſit upon; but they are very oſtentatious of diſplaying a great number of pillows, the ends of which are richly embroidered, and the whole covered with the richeſt ſilks. Theſe people are ſo little addicted to litigious diſputes, that they have neither lawyers, attornies, nor bailiffs. If any diſputes or differences ariſe, the parties apply perſonally to the judge, (or *carrangue*) who determines the matter with expedition and equity.

In ſome matters, particularly of a criminal nature, they are permitted to do juſtice to themſelves. If a man detects another in the commiſſion of adultery, murder, or robbery, he has a right to execute juſtice himſelf, by deſtroying the culprit; the weapon in theſe caſes is invariably the creaſe or dagger.

The Malays are all ſtrict Mahommedans, which religion they are particularly tenacious of infringing. Many of them are great pretenders to magic, and carry charms about them, on a ſuppoſition of their ſecuring them from every danger.

The common people have no other covering than a ſmall piece of linen faſtened round the waiſt; but the better ſort wear a kind of waiſtcoat, made of ſilk or broad-cloth, over which they throw a looſe garment of ſilk that reaches to the knees; they alſo wear a pair of drawers, but wear neither ſhirt, ſhoes, or ſtockings; and when they go abroad, they always wear a creaſe or dagger, and a handkerchief tied in a peculiar way round the head.

The *ſalaam*, or lifting the hands to the head with the palms joined together, until the thumbs touch the forehead, and bending the body, is their mode of ſalutation. When they appear before their ſuperiors, they raiſe their hands above the forehead; and if before a prince, they proſtrate themſelves on the ground, with the forehead reſting on their hands, which are ſtill joined, and retire backwards on their knees.

The natives pay great homage to their princes and rajans, and it is difficult for a ſtranger to get acceſs to them; the readieſt means to effect this is, by complimenting them with ſome valuable preſent; and the ſtranger will be treated with reſpect according to the preſent he makes, avarice being their ruling paſſion. The return is generally made in fruit, and a few fowls; but if the ſtranger, at the time of making the preſent, is a great diſtance from his ſhip, or living on ſhore near the palace, for the convenience of trade, he is ſent ſome rice, pillaw, and fiſh from the princes table.

It is an univerſal cuſtom, both with men and women, to bathe in a river, at leaſt once a day; this makes them all expert ſwimmers, which not only promotes health, but prevents that contraction of filth which would be otherwiſe unavoidable in a hot climate.

They are ſo proud and revengeful, and ſo indolent, that they will neither

endeavour to improve themſelves in arts, ſciences, or huſbandry, but ſuffer their manufactures to be neglected, and their lands to lie without cultivation.

CHARACTER OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE MALDIVY ISLANDS.

BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS VISITED THOSE ISLANDS.

From the Same.

THE Maldivy iſlands are ſuppoſed to have been peopled from the iſland of Ceylon, though I do not find that the Maldivians reſemble the Cingaleſe; for they are black, and not ſo well ſhaped as the Maldivians, who are of an olive colour. Though the manners of the Maldivians be rude, they are nevertheleſs an ingenious people; ſagacious and expert in many manufactures, and ſkilled in aſtrology, which ſcience they probably acquired by the intercourſe which has immemorially ſubſiſted between them and the natives of Hinduſtan. They are diſcreet and prudent, clever in trade, and diſcerning in the affairs of life. They are brave and reſolute, dexterous at their weapons, and orderly in their manners.

Their women are beautiful, though of an olive colour; ſome, however, are as white as Europeans; their hair is black, which they admire, and they keep their children ſhaved from the eighth day of their birth, till they are nine or ten years old, leaving a ſmall edge of hair on the foreheads of the girls, to diſtinguiſh them from the boys: they ſuppoſe that this makes the hair grow blacker. Indeed they conſider their hair as their greateſt ornament, and take great pains to make it grow thick and black: when it is not naturally thick, they add falſe to it, and to make it blacker, waſh it with a ſort of lie twice or thrice a-week; they then rub it with a very ſweet oil, and afterwards faſten it all back with a ſort of hoop, reſembling a taylor's thimble; this hoop is either of gold or ſilver, and thoſe that can afford it have it in jewels. When the hair is thus bound back, to finiſh the head-dreſs, they twine round it ſweet ſmelling flowers. All this is done with great exactneſs, though without a comb, for they have none.

Both men and women waſh their bodies every day, and afterwards rub themſelves with the ſame oil uſed for the hair.

The men are not allowed to wear their hair long; this is a privilege granted to gentlemen, the king's ſervants, and ſoldiers who wear it as long as the women, and take equal pains in perfuming and dreſſing it; with this difference only, that the men bind their hair on one ſide, or on the top of the head, and not behind the head like the women. They ſhave themſelves, for they have no barbers by profeſſion; uſe, I ſuppoſe, renders their ſkins hard; for they wet their faces with cold water, and then ſhave with razors which have very little edge; nor do they ſet any value on our ſharp razors; they ſhave their beards cloſe; but the churchmen and thoſe who have been at the pilgrimage of Mecca and Medina Talnaby, wear long beards, ſhaving juſt round their lips, that what they eat or drink may not touch the hair; of this they have ſo great a horror, that I have ſeen them throw away a diſh they were eating, on finding a hair in it.

They carefully preſerve the parings of their nails, and clippings of their hair, and bury them in their churchyards.

The men go naked from the waiſt upwards

upwards, letting the hair grow on ſome parts of their bodies, and ſhaving others. The women are cloathed from the age of nine or ten; till then, they wear no garment, nothing but a coarſe calico cloath, reaching from their waiſt below the knees; this they wear from the time they begin to walk. The boys wear the ſame ſort of cloth from the age of ſeven, after they have been circumciſed.

The Maldivy iſlands lie in length from eight degrees of north latitude to four ſouth, being about 200 leagues in length, and 15 from Cape Comorin: theſe iſlands are divided into ſeventeen cluſters of iſlands, called Atollons: theſe cluſters are moſt of them round, ſome oval; they are about 30 leagues in circumference, lying in a row from N. W. to S. E. ſeparated from each other by narrow channels, not navigable by ſhips of burden. Each of theſe cluſters of iſlands is ſurrounded by rocks, which form a wall all around, and admirably defend them from the ſea, which, when it runs high, riſes with great fury againſt theſe rocks.

There is a great intercourſe carried on amongſt theſe cluſters of iſlands, not only becauſe each of them affords ſomething peculiar to itſelf, but likewiſe from the cuſtom they have that each different trade is confined to a diſtinct cluſter of iſlands: as the weavers in one, the goldſmiths in another, the lockſmiths, mat-makers, potters, turners, joiners, each of which live on the ſeveral cluſters of iſlands. Theſe different traders go from iſland to iſland in boats with a ſmall deck; they are ſometimes a year abſent from their own iſland; they ſeldom land, but live entirely in their boats, carrying with them their male children from four or five years of age, to accuſtom them to this ſea life, and to teach them their trade, and the management of their boats.

CHARACTER OF THE CHINESE.

BY THE ABBE GROSIER.

From the Same.

THE Chineſe are, in general, a mild and affable people; polite even to exceſs; circumſpect in all their actions, and always attentive to weigh the conſequences of every thing they are about to attempt; more careful not to expoſe their prudence to danger, than to preſerve their reputation; ſuſpicious of ſtrangers, as they are ready to take advantage of them; too much prepoſſeſſed with a notion of their own importance, to be ſenſible of their defects; and entertaining too high ideas of their own knowledge, to ſeek for inſtruction from others. We muſt conſider this nation as an ancient monument, reſpectable by its duration; admirable in ſome of its parts, defective in others; and which, according to tradition, has exiſted four thouſand years.

This baſe, ſo ſolid, is ſupported by one ſingle pillar—that progreſſive ſubmiſſion, which riſes gradually from the boſom of a family, even to the throne. In other reſpects, the Chineſe have their paſſions and caprices, which even the law does not always attempt to repreſs. They are naturally litigious; and in China, as well as in other countries, a man may, if he chooſes, ruin himſelf by too often giving employment to the tribunals. They are fond of money, and what in France or England would be accounted uſury, is only a retribution, authoriſed in China. A Chineſe is vindictive, though not fond of purſuing violent means to ſatiate his revenge; theſe are prohibited, but he generally gains his end by craftineſs or ſtratagem, and conſequently with impunity. Great crimes are very uncommon among the Chineſe, vices much leſs ſo: and the law neither ſearches after nor puniſhes them, but when they offend againſt, and violate public decency.

The manners of the Tartars, who ſubdued China, differ conſiderably from

from thoſe of the conquered nation. They have borrowed its cuſtoms, but they ſtill retain their original character. A Tartar is obliging and liberal, an enemy to every ſpecies of diſſimulation, and more deſirous of enjoying his fortune than of increaſing it. In all affairs, even in thoſe of the cabinet, he diſcovers a penetration and acuteneſs, which greatly leſſen their difficulty; and in tranſactions of ſmaller moment, he diſplays that expeditious activity, which may be juſtly called the ſoul of buſineſs. His ready and quick judgment accompliſhes its purpoſe better, and more in ſeaſon, than the profound and ſlow meditation of the Chineſe. In a word, the ſuperiority which the Tartars have over the Chineſe in point of arms, is not the only thing which diſtinguiſhes them; they can even diſpute the prize with them in other reſpects.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Mr Aſtley Cooper, ſurgeon of Guy's Hoſpital, propoſes to publiſh in the courſe of the ſummer, a Treatiſe on the Anatomy and Surgical Treatment of the Hernia, illuſtrated with plates of the ſize of nature, principally taken from caſes that have been admitted into St Thomas's and Guy's Hoſpitals. The work will be divided into three parts. The firſt will contain the deſcription of every ſpecies of inguinal hernia, one of which is its paſſage on the inner ſide of the epigaſtric-artery; in the ſecond, the ſubjects of hernia tunicæ vaginalis, and femoral hernia, will be treated of; and the third part will contain hernia of the navel, iſchiatic notch, foramen ovale, and ſome hitherto undeſcribed varieties.

Mr Moore, the elegant tranſlator of Anacreon, will ſpeedily publiſh a poem, entitled the Philoſophy of Pleaſure.

A Tranſlation from the Portugueſe of Camoens is ſoon expected, from the pen of Lord Strangford.

A new edition of Morelli Theſaurus Græcæ Poeſeos (now become very ſcarce) being conſidered as a deſideratum in Greek literature, Mr Lune, of the Claſſical Library, Soho-ſquare, in conjunction with the proprietor of the former edition, has undertaken to republiſh it, with great improvements, ſuggeſted by men of learning in this country, under the direction of a celebrated metrical ſcholar abroad.

Mr Painter, of Wrexham, aſſiſted by Mr Yorke, of Erthig, and the Rev. W. Davies, of Meirod, will publiſh, the Twenty Tribes of Wales, with the Arms of the Tribes at the Head of each.

The Rev. Mr Edwards, of Wrexham, author of a Continuation of Willis's Survey of St Aſaph, is preparing to publiſh a Continuation of Willis's Survey of Bangor, from 1721, to the preſent Time, with the addition of the Names of the Vicars Choral, and the Incumbents of the different Pariſhes in the Dioceſe, from the earlieſt Dates, with Memoirs of ſome of them.

Mr Wilkinſon, of Soho-ſquare, whoſe Lectures on Galvaniſm have attracted much notice, will ſpeedily publiſh his promiſed Hiſtory of that intereſting ſcience, drawn chiefly from Citizen Sue's work, to which he propoſes to add a familiar introduction to the practice of Galvaniſm, a deſcription of the various apparatus, and an account of the laſt experiments.

A new Abridgment of the Philos. Trans. from the beginning to the preſent time, is announced for publication. The mathematical department by C. Hutton, L. L. D. F. R. S. Mathematical Profeſſor at Woolwich. The department of natural hiſtory, by Geo. Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. and F. L. S. of the Britiſh Muſeum; and that of medicine by Rich. Pearſon, M. D. F. S. A. of Bloomſbury-ſquare.

Mr Ruſſell, the Royal Academician, has nearly completed his long intended Lunar Planiſphere by meaſurement with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. Both drawings deſcribe the moon in a ſtate of mean libration. One of them repreſents its viſible ſurface whilſt in direct oppoſition to the ſun, when the mountains or projections are not evident; but only thoſe ſpots ſeen on the

lunar

lunar diſk, ariſing from the local colour, and ſome other inexplicable cauſes. The other exhibits the moon where the eminences produce the ſhadows, and repreſents them when the ſun is but a few degrees above the horizon of each part. Theſe planiſpheres are to be engraved on ſeparate plates, and it is expected, that they will not only be of conſiderable utility to aſtronomers, but lead to very curious inveſtigations in natural philoſophy.

A fine piece of Roman ſculpture has been given to the Britiſh Muſeum, by Mr Brand Hollis. It is a ſort of ſepulchral cheſt, which was found neglected, many years ago, by Mr Horſley in the mill at Cheſterford, in Eſſex. It is without inſcription, is ſuppoſed to have contained three urns, anſwering to the buſts on the outſide, and to be the only ſpecimen of ſculpture belonging to the ancient Camalodunum.

Mr H. Ruff, of Cheltenham, has arranged materials for a Hiſtory of that Place, which he intends to publiſh by ſubſcription, under the patronage of the Marquis of Worceſter. It will conſiſt of a pleaſant, yet accurate, ſelection of the moſt important and entertaining ſubjects relating to the hiſtory of that celebrated ſpot.

A volume of Critical and Philoſophical Eſſays, by the author of the Adviſer, will ſhortly be publiſhed; and a Tractate upon Education, in two volumes, by the ſame author, will ſoon appear.

An elegant volume is announced, under the title of *Petrarch*; being a Selection of Sonnets, Amatory, Elegiac, and Deſcriptive, from the moſt admired Authors; to which a ſhort Critical Diſſertation will be prefixed on the Origin and Structure of the Sonnet.

A Society has been lately formed at Briſtol *for promoting Religious Knowledge*. Their object is to diſtribute gratis a variety of ſmall tracts on the moſt important religious and moral ſubjects; and as it is their intention ſcrupulouſly to avoid whatever is peculiar to any diſtinct community, they invite all friends to religion to unite with them in their benevolent purpoſe.

Mr Woodhouſe will ſpeedily publiſh Norebury Park, with other poems, on various occaſions.

A Defence of the Conduct of Mary Wolſtonecraft Godwin, which has been long in hand, will ſoon be publiſhed. It is the production of a clergyman, and is addreſſed, in a Series of Letters, to a Lady.

Mr Byerley has in the preſs a novel, entitled Nature; or, a picture of the Paſſions, to which an Eſſay on Novel writing, will be prefixed.

Lord Stanhope has lately employed the greater part of his time in bringing to perfection an improved mode of printing. His invention though in ſome reſpects ſimilar to the French ſtereotype, is ſaid to be very ſuperior to it, with regard, to neatneſs, accuracy, and cheapneſs.

A new ſelf regiſtering thermometer, which may be applied to meteorology, has been invented by Mr James Crichton, of Glaſgow.

Mr Davy, profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain, in a paper lately read to the Royal Society, has deſcribed the proceſſes uſual in the art of tanning, entered at large into a chemical inveſtigation of the nature of the agents employed in the proceſs; and detailed a number of ingenious experiments undertaken expreſsly for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the mode of their operation.

The Board of Agriculture has voted a gold medal to the Rev. Mr Cluff, in Denbighſhire, for irrigating the largeſt quantity of meadow land.

A new varniſh for earthen ware has been lately diſcovered. It is made of equal parts of white glaſs and ſoda, finely pulveriſed, carefully ſifted and mixed. This varniſh is applied in the ſame manner as that in common uſe. The advantage of it is, that it is ſafe, and can have none of the poiſonous effects that ariſe from the decompoſition of lead varniſh.

Baron Edelcrantz has preſented to the Society for Encouragement of Arts at Paris, the deſcription of a new lamp, in which, by means of mercury and a weight, the oil is made to aſcend, and remain at any required height.

A very rich and abundant ſpring of petroleum was lately diſcovered, on the borders of the Ligurian Republic. This ſubſtance is now employed, without mixture of any kind, in lighting the city of Genoa. It gives an equal quantity of light at one fourth of the expence of common oil, is extremely limpid, has a ſtrong pungent ſmell, and

and its ſpecific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to that of olive oil as 91 to 100.

A diſcovery of much importance has been announced, with regard to the preſervation of corn. To preſerve rye, and ſecure it from inſects and rats, nothing more is neceſſary than not to winnow it after it is threſhed, and to ſtow it in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this ſtate it has been kept for more than three years, without experiencing the ſmalleſt alterations, and even without the neceſſity of being turned to preſerve it from humidity and fermentation. Rats and mice may be prevented from entering the barn, by putting ſome wild vine or hedge plants upon the heaps; the ſmell of this wood is ſo offenſive to theſe animals, that they will not approach it. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, but they may probably be preſerved in the chaff with with equal advantage.

The Emperor of Ruſſia, to encourage the cultivation of hops, has lately made a conſiderable grant of lands to a M. Potafow for that purpoſe.

A new ſugar has been diſcovered, by Profeſſor Prouſt, in the grape, which is the baſis of wine. It is different from that of the ſugar-cane, and cryſtallizes differently. It is contained in the proportion of about thirty per cent in the juice of the grape. Azote is uniformly combined with the carbonic acid, in the fermentation of wine; in that of gluten, it is pure hydrogen, which is diſengaged with the carbonic acid.

Fourcroy has found, that red oxyd of mercury; digeſted for eight or ten days with ammoniac, acquires the property of fulminating.

Profeſſor Olivarius is returned from his literary tour through Sweden, and has now in the preſs, at Copenhagen, his "General Archives of the North, comprehending England and Holland." The laſt number of his well known periodical work, *Le Nord*, has juſt made its appearance.

The works and Letters of Guſtavus III. late King of Sweden, being intended to be publiſhed, with permiſſion of the King now reigning, all perſons, who have in their poſſeſſion any letters of that Prince, of a nature to be communicated to the public, are invited to tranſmit either the originals, or copies of them, to the Swediſh Miniſter that may be neareſt to their place of reſidence; or, to M. le Comte d'Oxenſtierna, at the poſt office at Stockholm, with a view to the inſertion of the ſaid letters in the collection that will ſhortly appear.

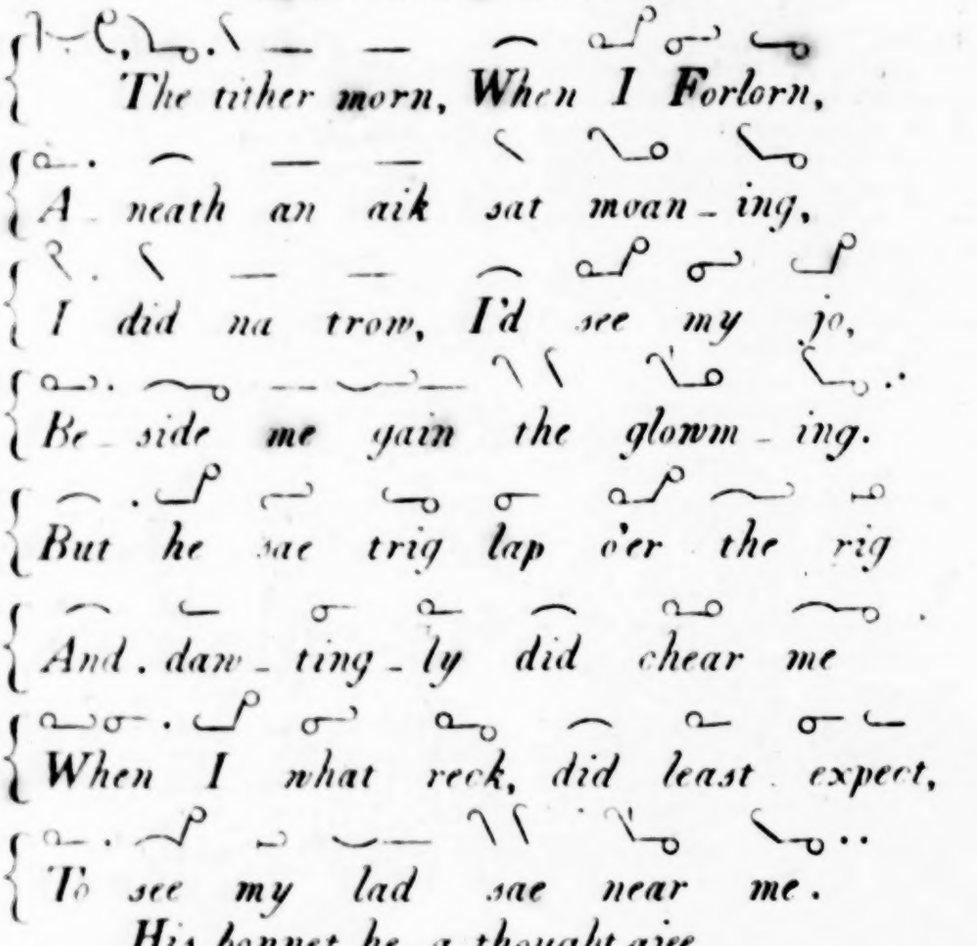
SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

DR John Barclay, lecturer on anatomy in Edinburgh, has publiſhed his Treatiſe on Anatomical Nomenclature. In this work, Dr Barclay has explained the principles on which he has modelled anew the language of anatomy, to free it from ambiguity, and to give it that univerſality and preciſion in its application and uſe which were ſo much wanted.

A ſecond volume of Diſcourſes by the late Rev. Dr John Erſkine, with an account of the author's life and character, is preparing for the preſs.

Mr Scot, the editor of the Minſtrelſy of the Scotiſh Border, will ſpeedily publiſh the Lay of the Laſt Minſtrel, a poetical romance.

THE TITHER MORN.



The tither morn, When I Forlorn,
Aneath an aik sat moaning,
I did na trow, I'd see my jo,
Beside me gain the glowming.
But he sae trig lap o'er the rig
And dawtingly did chear me
When I what reck, did least expect,
To see my lad sae near me.
His bonnet he, a thought ajee
Cock'd sprush when first he clasp'd me;
And I, I wat, wi' fainness grat,
While in his grips he press'd me
De'il tak the war! I late and o'er
Hae wish'd since Jock departed
But now as glad, I'm wi' my lad,
As shortsyne brocken hearted.

J. Austin.

POETRY.

For the Scots Magazine.

A MORNING WALK.

WRITTEN IN THE SUMMER OF 1802.

SOON as Aurora had unveil'd the sky,
Or chequer'd landscape met the wondering eye,
A youth, by lonely contemplation led
Far from the city, sought the silent shade.
Calm was the morn; serene the glowing sky;
Smooth flow'd the Dee his wandering foot-steps nigh.
All was silence—save that with wonted lay
The feather'd songsters hail'd the rising day;
Or that the lowly vale, or lofty hill,
Responsive murmur'd to the gurgling rill;
While Phœbus' rays the glist'ning dew exhale,
Dart o'er th' aspiring mount, and gild the shaded vale.
"'Tis thou, O Sun! (enraptur'd he exclaim'd,
Warm'd by the scene; by all around inflam'd.)
" 'Tis thou, O sun! bidst rosy morn arise;
" Diffusive splendour spread through all the skies;
" Effulgent lustre crown the rising day;
" Prolific nature all her charms display;
" Th' extended meadow all her hues disclose;
" The vi'let blue, and red the scented rose.
" Without thy beams, in vain the peasants sow,
" The showers descend, or soft'ring breezes blow.
" In vain—unless by thy prolific rays,
" The earth revives, and ripens in the blaze.
" Without thy beams, stiff is the yielding flood,
" Unnerv'd the soul, and froze the circling blood.
" All live by thee—thou ruler of the sky;
" Droop in thy shade *, and in thy absence die."

But soon reflections cool his ardent breast,
His transports calm, and lull his joys to rest.
Dark sable clouds engage his wandering eye,
That with their bulk o'ershadow half the sky.
Slow they unite in many a varied form,
While lowing herds foretell the coming storm;
What now avails (the tim'rous youngster cries,
The placid aspect of the glowing skies,
Or what the stately grandeur of the hill,
Or what the gurgling of the limpid rill?
Can the shrill echo of the rustling trees,
The meadows charms or aromatic breeze—
Can all the scenery of the verdant field,
Or sooth my soul, or me from danger shield?
One angry bolt, shot from yon tow'ring skies,
May spoil whate'er attracts my gazing eyes.
Just as he spoke, two ample clouds rebound,
Percuss the air, and shake the groaning ground;
Harsh peals of thunder rend the roaring skies;
The crooked lightning gleams athwart his eyes.
Two stately fir trees catch the electric fire,
And soon to heaven the spiral flames aspire;
From tree to tree, with mad'ning fury spread,
And o'er the sky a gloomy redness shed.
Lost in the blaze, the sun but faintly shines;
The lightning flies in undistinguish'd lines.
Whole flocks, whole herds, fear'd with the fearful blaze,
Long to the heavens their glaring eye-balls raise;
With throbbing bosoms gaze across the plain,
Nor once attempt a sheltering place to gain.
That day the firs that shade the lowly vale
No more had wav'd their branches in the gale,
Had not in torrents pour'd the liquid rain,
Put out the flames, and quench'd the thirsty plain;
The limpid Dee, that smoothly us'd to glide,
Its muddy surges heav'd on either side.

* By *shade* is here meant night; and by *absence* the sun's total extinction.

At length the rain deſcends, nor from the sky,
The zig-zag lightnings ceaſe at length to fly.
Huſh'd is the thunder's harſh obſtrep'rous roar;
The Dee's dark waves daſh ſofter on the ſhore;
Thro' the thick gloom the ſun his beams diſplays;
Th' ignited water* glows beneath the blaze;
To diſtant lands reflects the beamy light,
Diſpels the fogs, and blinds the gazing ſight.
The tim'rous youth, cheer'd with the ſolar rays,
Becomes more tranquil with th' encreaſing blaze.
His fervid blood, cool'd with the former rains,
With gentler impulſe ſteals along his veins;
Calm and ſedate, the ſcenery he ſurveys,
And for his ſafety gave unfeigned praiſe.
"I thank thee now, thou frail deluſive ſcene;
" Thou bad'ſt ſedate reflections intervene.
" When I, unmindful of the great Firſt Cauſe,
" Cry'd, from the ſun all nature being draws,
" My low contracted mind thou bad'ſt expand;
" In all I ſee, ſee an almighty hand.
" 'Tis he gives colour to the fragrant roſe,
" Bids ſwelling buds the latent flower diſcloſe.
" He wove the curious ſtructure of the brain,
" He ſtretch'd along the hollow gliſt'ning vein.
" My flutt'ring heart, obedient to his will,
" Pour'd thro' my frame the animating rill†.
" 'Tis he the luſtre of the ſun ſupplies;
" Bids all be calm, or jarring ſtorms ariſe.
" Where circling worlds in ſolemn ſilence roll,
" 'Tis he ſupports and animates the whole."

PHARMACOPOLUS.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE FOUR-BLADED CLOVER.

COME Thalia, laſs, and gie's your aid,
To ſing the *four-ſtand Clover Blade.*
It's fame O ne'er let low be laid,
While fouk do breathe;
Its virtues, lang may it be ſaid,
Keep us frae ſkaith!

O blade! thou'rt proof againſt a' magic,
As *Glamour, Deils*, or ither *Logic*,
Ne'er will, tho' *ſlight o' hand's* vile projec
Againſt thee wage
Wars fiercer than the *French* or *Trojic*,
E'er blunt thy edge.

Ilk bonny laſs that has a lad,
And o' his courtſhip is onght glad,
Straught in beneath her head a blade
Is put ilk' night;
Then ſhe fa's to the dreaming trade
Wi' unco' might.

Her cronie neiſt day reads the dream,
Which ſets the laſſie in a flame;
Whiles jumpin' fond, whiles ha'f thinks ſhame,
Whiles gi's a bluſh;
Till bit by bit they get the name
O' wha they wiſh.

* * * * * * *

I've ſeen auld wives 'twad gien their aith,
In days whan Clootie did ſic ſkaith,
They kent him come in prieſtly graith
Into the kirk;
Whar he did try, wi' hellish wrath,
To play ſome quirk.

An auld man wha was deeply read,
Into his bible had a blade,
A circle round him ſoon he made,
Syne to him ſpake,
Nick like a flaſh o' fire aff ſped,
And ne'er came back.

Some fouk may brag o' *rowan tree*,
It only frights a witch awee;
Na! na! it ne'er cou'd equal thee,
Thou key o' ſpells!
Whilk op's our een, and lets us ſee
The tricks o' deils.

Thy bloom gies honny to the bees,
Thyſel's a ſweet bite to the queys;
Lang mayſt thou grow on Scotia's leys,
And flouriſh wide:
Thy fame ſhall laſt while earth and ſeas
Together bide.

TYRO.

* Dee. † Blood.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONNET TO THE SPRING.

THE balmy, renovating, breath of Spring
Already wakes the daiſies on the green;
Already hovering on the zephyrs wing,
At crimſon'd eve th' etherial nymph is ſeen.

On nature's wither'd lap ſhe ſtrews her flowers,
She hangs her varied wreathes on every tree,
She calls her muſic from the woodland bowers,
And life, and rapture, ſheds on all but me.

Ah lovely Spring! thy bloſſom-woven fields
Thy lillies and thy roſes, once ſo dear

All, all the charms revolving nature yields,
My grief-corroded mind, ſhall never cheer.
Ah lovely Spring! ſoon ſhall thy beauties fade;
Here, mark thy doom! thou fair but cruel maid.

Etterick Foreſt,
April 1803. G.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

BONNY JEAN,

By a Scots Shepherd.

SING on, Sing on my bonny bird
The ſang ye ſung yeſtreen O,
Whan here aneath the hawthorn wild
I met my bonny Jean O.
My blude ran prinklin through my veins;
My hair began to ſteer O:
My heart plav'd deep againſt my breaſt
When I beheld my dear O.

Sing on, ſing on my bonny bird,
Ye heard my ardent vow O;
Whilk Jeanie coudna get return'd
For liſt'ning unto you O.
An' yet I think I wan the day;
For aye whan e'er I kiſs'd her
She haſſins met me by the way,
An' ſure I never miſs'd her.

O weels me on my happy lot!
O weels me on my dearie!
O weels me on the charming ſpot
Whar a' combin'd to chear me!
The mavis liltit on the buſh,
The lav'rock on the green O,
The lilie bloom'd, the daiſy bluſh'd,
But a' was nought to Jean O.

Sing on, ſing on my bonny thruſh,
Be nouther ſlee'd nor eerie.
I'll wadd your love ſits i' the buſh
That gars ye ſing ſae cheerie.
She may be kind, ſhe may be ſweet,
She may be neat an' clean O;
But O ſhe's e'en a dryſome mate
Compar'd wi' bonny Jean O.

If love wad open a' her ſtores,
An' a her bloomin' treaſures,
An' bid me riſe, an' turn an' choice,
An' taſte her chiefeſt pleaſures;
My choice wad be the roſy cheek,
The modeſt beamin' eye, O!
The yellow hair, the boſom fair,
The lips of coral dye, O!

A bramble ſhade around our head,
A burnie popplin bye, O,
Our bed the ſwaird, our ſheet the plaid,
Our canopy the ſky, O!
An' here's the burn, an' there's the buſh,
Around the flowrie green O;
An' this the plaid, and ſure the laſs
Wad be my bonny Jean O.

Hear me thou bonny modeſt moon!
Ye ſternies twinklin' high O!
An' a' ye gentle pow'rs aboon,
That roam athwart the ſky O.
Ye ſee me grateſu' for the paſt;
Ye ſaw me bleſt yeſtreen O:
An' ever till I breathe my laſt
Ye'll ſee me true to Jean O.

Etterick, 1803.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONG.

TUNE,—'*Of a' the arts the Win' can blaw.*'

Of a' the laſſes e'er I ſaw,
In ſilk or ſatin dreſt,
Nane o' them can compare ava;
Wi' her that I lo'e beſt.
Her air, and mein, beſpeak a queen,
She's comely in her dreſs,
An' what is mair, ſhe's guid as fair,
Which mak's me lo'e my *Jeſs*.

Aft times at e'en we meet unſeen,
Aneath the hawthorn buſh,
An' when my love for her I'd prove,
She anſwers wi' a bluſh;
How great my bliſs, to ſteal a kiſs,
And fondly to careſs,
A laſs ſae rare, ſae guid, ſae fair,
Sae charmin' as my *Jeſs*.

Ye powers that gi'e ilk ane his ſhare,
Tho' thankleſs man repine,
O grant me this, I aſk nae mair,
Juſt mak' her wholly mine;
The joys of love I hope to prove,
An' ev'ry earthly bliſs,
When I am join'd in hand an' mind,
Wi' my dear lovely *Jeſs*.

But gif that ſhe prove fauſe to me,
An' ſlight my ſimple vow;
(Tho' ſure I think it canna' be,
Wha's prov'd to her ſay true)
My boſom's grief will ſeek relief,
Frae ſic a ſad diſtreſs,
In ſome lone cot, to be forgot,
But ſtill I'll bleſs my *Jeſs*.

Anſtruther. C. C.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Continued from p. 282.

March 10. Lord Hobart delivered to the Houſe the following meſſage.

"George R.

"In conſequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, whilſt important diſcuſſions are ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, his Majeſty thinks it due to the care and concern which he feels for his faithful people, to omit no means in his power which may contribute to their ſecurity.

"In purſuance therefore of the acts of Parliament, enabling his Majeſty to call out, and aſſemble the militia of the united kingdom, his Majeſty has thought it right to make this communication to the Houſe of Lords, to the end that his Majeſty may cauſe the ſaid militia, or ſuch part thereof as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary, to be forthwith drawn out and embodied, and to march as occaſion ſhall require.

The meſſage being read by the Lord Chancellor,

Lord Hobart moved, that an addreſs of thanks ſhould be preſented to his Majeſty, for his gracious communications.

The motion was then carried, and the Lords with the white ſtaves, ordered to wait upon his Majeſty to know when he would receive the addreſs.—Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued from page 283.

Meſſage from his Majeſty.

March 9. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for taking into conſideration his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage.—The meſſage having been read by the Speaker accordingly,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, "I riſe for the purpoſe of propoſing an addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, for his moſt gracious meſſage of yeſterday; and I truſt I feel a well grounded confidence, that the appeal which his Majeſty has judged it proper to make to the public ſpirit, fortitude, and liberality of his Parliament, will not be in vain. I would obſerve Sir, that there are two particular points included in the meſſage; the one refers to the military preparations which are carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, and the other to the diſcuſſions of conſiderable importance which are now carrying on with the French Government. Either of theſe points are of a nature to require a vigilant circumſpection on the part of his Majeſty's Executive Government, and when combined together, they demand not only ſuitable vigilance and attention, but alſo proportionate meaſures of precaution. It has been ſtated to Government, that the preparations which are now going forward in the ports of France and Holland are avowedly for the purpoſe of colonial ſervice. This is the poſſible, and I hope I may ſay, the probable deſtination; but when it is ſtated to the Houſe, that the negociation now depending is uncertain, it will obviouſly ſtrike every Gentleman's mind that ſuch preparations may eventually be employed to very different purpoſes, affecting our vital intereſts, and which this country would feel itſelf bound to counteract. I truſt that the Houſe will not expect, in the preſent ſtage, any particular or detailed account of the nature or progreſs of theſe diſcuſſions referred to in his Majeſty's meſſage, and that I may be allowed to confine myſelf to the expreſſion of my hopes, that the reſult will prove to be ſuch as is connected with the true intereſts of theſe countries; but ſhould it prove otherwiſe, his Majeſty, I know, may confidently rely on his Parliament, and the tried magnanimous ſpirit of the country. If ſuch, unfortunately, ſhould be the reſult of theſe diſcuſſions, as to require a warlike poſition, a reſult which I would re-

reluctantly ſuppoſe, the Houſe may expect every detail connected therewith to be laid before them. With reſpect to the meaſures which it may be proper to adopt in the preſent ſtate of affairs, I am not now prepared to go at large into ſuch a diſcuſſion. It will, however, naturally occur to gentlemen, that it will be expedient to cauſe ſome augmentation to be made to his Majeſty's naval forces, and alſo to take ſome farther meaſures for increaſing internal ſecurity. I expect to be entruſted with a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, that his Majeſty has recurred to the conſtitutional meaſure of embodying the militia; and whilſt it will be with regret to his Majeſty that thoſe perſons who have ſo lately made a ſacrifice of their domeſtic comfort to the public ſervice ſhould again be called upon, he feels confident that the ſame patriotic ardour will diſcover itſelf, when the exigency of affairs, and the defence and welfare of the country, ſhall be found to require it. The Houſe will be pleaſed to obſerve, that all that is ſtated in his Majeſty's meſſage has a reference to a ſyſtem of defence, and refers only to meaſures of precaution. I am ſanguine, therefore, that the Houſe will give proof of an unanimous determination to enable his Majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as may be neceſſary to anſwer theſe purpoſes. The ſenſe of the Houſe will not thereby be pledged to any ſpecific meaſures that may in future be propoſed; nor will any gentleman be precluded from canvaſſing the propriety or impropriety of the proceedings of the Executive Government. I truſt, therefore, that whatever differences of opinion may ſubſiſt as to the policy or impolicy of peace or war, and particularly as to the conditions of the late peace, there will be found to be an unanimous concurrence in ſupporting the motion which I have now the honour to propoſe for the adoption of the Houſe." Mr Addington concluded with moving,

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return his Majeſty the thanks of this Houſe for his moſt gracious meſſage.

"To aſſure his Majeſty, that his faithful Commons are fully ſenſible of the freſh proof which his Majeſty has thus afforded of his unceaſing attention to the welfare of his people.

"That under the circumſtances which his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to communicate, they cannot heſitate to concur with his Majeſty in thinking it expedient to adopt additional precautions for the ſecurity of his dominions.

"That though the preparations to which his Majeſty refers, are avowedly directed to colonial ſervice, yet, as diſcuſſions of great importance appear to be ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, the reſult of which is at preſent uncertain, his Majeſty's faithful Commons, whilſt they partake of his Majeſty's earneſt and unvarying ſolicitude for the continuance of peace, will, with the utmoſt cheerfulneſs, ſupport his Majeſty in the adoption of ſuch meaſures as circumſtances may appear to require, for maintaining the honour of his Majeſty's crown, and the effectual intereſts of his people."

The queſtion being put,

Mr Fox ſaid, he did not riſe for the purpoſe of oppoſing the motion for an addreſs, or of diſturbing the wiſhed-for unanimity upon this occaſion; he wiſhed merely to ſay a few words, that he might not be afterwards concluded to have committed himſelf by aſſenting to the preſent motion. It forcibly ſtruck his mind, as he thought it muſt do that of every other gentleman, that upon no occaſion had the Houſe ever been called upon to give a vote in a matter of equal importance, in which they were left in ſuch complete darkneſs as at preſent. A vote in general terms, by way of returning thanks to his majeſty for his gracious communication, and to expreſs their determination to ſupport the honour of his majeſty's crown, and the eſſential intereſts of his people, no member certainly could refuſe to give. The meſſage, he obſerved, included two grounds. With reſpect to the military armaments fitting out in the ports of France and Holland, that was a ground of fact on which he had little to ſay. On the ground of the diſcuſſions which were now going forward with the Government of France, he conſidered that there was nothing pledged in the opinion of any one member who was called on to ſupport the preſent addreſs. His majeſty having given the Houſe no hints of what nature theſe diſcuſſions were, he could not, therefore, give

any

any opinion whatever, although he could not but ſuppoſe that the ſubjects of diſcuſſion were important. Under ſuch circumſtances, he muſt infiſt that the addreſs could convey no other meaning than ſimply this, that the Houſe was obliged to his majeſty for his communication; that they were anxiouſly ſolicitous for the continuance of peace, and that they were equally ready to ſupport his majeſty if the bleſſings of peace could not be maintained. Mr Fox concluded by ſaying, "There is only one thing that remains to be added, and it is this, that I do hope his Majeſty's adviſers will ſeriouſly conſider the preſent ſituation of the Britiſh empire; and that if they ſhould involve the country in a war which ſhould afterwards be found not to be neceſſary, they would be found to be more guilty than any miniſter that ever adviſed ſuch a meaſure in any other period of our hiſtory."

Lord Hawkeſbury remarked, that the Right Hon. gentleman (Mr Fox) had only miſapprehended his Right Hon. friend (Mr Addington) in one point. As to the two grounds contained in the meſſage, he ſeemed to ſuppoſe that his Right Hon. friend had ſtated, that either of them was a ſufficient reaſon for the meſſage itſelf, and for the propoſed meaſure. But what his Right Hon. friend had ſtated was, that either of theſe grounds would be ſufficient to adopt meaſures of vigilance; but that the combination of both called for ſomething more, and had induced miniſters to propoſe meaſures of precaution, in addition to meaſures of circumſpection. His Lordſhip agreed, that the addreſs now propoſed could not commit the Houſe as to any ſubjects of diſcuſſion now ſubſiſting between his majeſty and the French Government. If unfortunately theſe diſcuſſions ſhould lead to war, it would be the duty of his majeſty's miniſters to lay before the Houſe all the information reſpecting their conduct, and the cauſes of the war. He would go further, and ſay, that it would be right for miniſters, under the peculiar circumſtances of the country, not to confine that communication to ſubjects immediately depending; but that they ſhould alſo lay before the Houſe and the country the whole conduct of Government ſince the ſigning of the definitive treaty of peace. And he was confident, according to the beſt of his judgment, that there was not a ſingle act which miniſters could feel any reaſon to repent of. Should the proper period arrive, he ſhould be ready to enter into a full diſcuſſion and explanation reſpecting any part of their conduct. But under the preſent circumſtances there could be no good reaſon, nor could any adequate advantage ariſe from any ſuch detailed diſcuſſion of points now depending or antecedent. By the addreſs now moved, the Houſe would pledge itſelf to nothing but a firm determination to maintain the honour of the crown, and the welfare of the country.

Mr Windham ſaid, he agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox), in judging, that by the meaſures now propoſed, the Houſe was placed in rather a hard ſituation, becauſe he did not think it ſufficient for the Houſe to be told, that hereafter they ſhould be put into poſſeſſion of the grounds of the preſent procedure of his Majeſty's Miniſters. He was fully of opinion, that the Houſe ought to have been enabled to form a judgment, when meaſures of ſo ſerious a nature as the preſent were propoſed. The Houſe at preſent literally knew nothing. From the period of ſigning the definitive treaty, now a twelvemonth ago, and though another conſiderable armament was called for, yet no information had been afforded. —He therefore muſt, for one, enter his proteſt againſt the mode now adopted by his Majeſty's Miniſters towards that Houſe. He obſerved, that the force now propoſed to be got in readineſs, was ſtated to be merely a defenſive force. But he thought it was proper to know, whether ſuch a force as that about to be raiſed, ought not to be conſidered as fit to be uſed prudentially, either as a defenſive or an offenſive force? Undoubtedly every force at firſt muſt be conſidered as being of a defenſive nature; but what he wiſhed to know was, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Addington) meant that this force was of a nature only capable of being uſed as a defenſive force? He felt very doubtful of the propriety of Miniſters placing the Houſe in the ſituation in which it at preſent found itſelf; at the ſame time that he concurred in the propriety

of

of what had been advanced, that by the preſent addreſs the Houſe pledged itſelf to nothing ſpecifically. A Right Hon. Gentleman near him (Mr Fox) had ſaid, in the perfect ſpirit of all his policy for theſe ten or fourteen years paſt, that peace was his firſt object. Be it ſo. But from the preſent want of information the Houſe was completely at a loſs to determine whether peace or war was neceſſary or not. He truſted that no ill-founded concluſion would be drawn from his having been an oppoſer of the peace, as if, in conformity with the principles he had advanced, he, or any Gentleman who had concurred in opinion with him, would catch with pleaſure at any proſpect of the renewal of the war. He hoped it would not be thought, that the oppoſers of the peace of Amiens would be the foremoſt to propoſe the renewal of hoſtilities. The very reverſe would be found to be the legitimate reſult of the principles they embraced; for in proportion as they had oppoſed that peace, it muſt, in candour, be acknowledged to be unlikely that they ſhould wiſh for a renewal of the war, inaſmuch as one of the grounds of their oppoſition to that peace was, that if war ſhould again be neceſſary, the terms of that peace would put the country out of a condition to go to war again. Therefore, no perſon holding thoſe opinions could now contemplate a renewal of the war without ſerious alarm. He would not, however, indulge that feeling ſo far as (like the Right Hon. Gentleman Mr Fox) only to view the evils of war. For the tendency of that Gentleman's opinion, and with which he could not poſſibly agree, was, that war was an evil with which no other ſtood in any compariſon. But he apprehended this country might be brought into ſuch a ſituation as to be led to perceive the danger of peace as well as of war; and that we might go on as rapidly to deſtruction in a time of peace, as in a ſtate of war.—Under this impreſſion, he could not ſay that the ſcope and tendency of the Right Hon. Gentleman's unqualified opinion met with his entire concurrence. He rather wiſhed to take out the ſting of his concluding obſervation, whilſt he ventured to tell his Majeſty's Miniſters, that they were not only to regard the reſponſibility of making war, but the reſponſibility alſo of not making a proper peace. He only begged to mark the fact, and advance the poſition, that Miniſters were equally reſponſible in both reſpects.

Mr Sheridan roſe after Mr Windham, and ſaid, that finding the Houſe unanimous in its diſpoſition to ſupport the addreſs, although trivial diſtinctions had been made as to the grounds on which it ought to be ſupported, he ſhould have been well content to have given his ſilent vote of approbation to it, but for ſome ſentiments and expreſſions in the ſpeech of the Right Hon. Gentleman who had juſt ſat down, which ſtruck him as the moſt extraordinary and reprehenſible he had ever heard in Parliament. The Right Hon. Gentleman had appeared to-day in a ſtate of a new and unuſual anxiety to deprecate the idea, that he, and thoſe who had thought and acted with him, becauſe they had been avowedly hoſtile to the peace, and therefore avowedly for the continuation of the war, ſhould now be otherwiſe conſidered than as the men the moſt zealouſly diſpoſed to maintain the peace.—Nay, the Hon. Gentleman had gone farther, for he had maintained that thoſe who had condemned the peace on his principles, were peculiarly entitled to the credit of being the perſons now moſt reluctant to the renewal of war. Mr Sheridan ſaid, he would not now pauſe to examine the conſiſtency of this claim, if compared with the Hon. Gentleman's former declarations on this ſubject; but he called on the Houſe to look at the argument ſet up this day. We that oppoſed the peace, ſaid the Hon. Gentleman, muſt be preſumed to be perſons moſt reluctant to renew the war, becauſe our ſtrongeſt motive and argument for condemning the peace was, that it left us no means of reſenting future injuries, or, on whatever provocation, of renewing future hoſtility. But he went farther ſtill for he declared, that even if our exiſtence, as a nation, was the queſtion, the peace had left us without ability to meet the conteſt. This puſillanimous doctrine Mr Sheridan reprobated in terms of animated indignation. "What, Sir, he ſaid, is this language to hold at ſuch a moment as the preſent? I have heard, indeed, that the

First Conful of France has modeftly proclaimed to the vaffal Thrones of Europe, that England is no longer able to contend fingle handed with France —but I did not expect to hear this fentiment re-echoed and acquiefced in by a Member of the Britifh Parliament." *(Loud and indignant cry of hear! hear!)* —Mr Sheridan proceeded to fay, that whatever the motives of that *new* reluctance to war, which feemed fo fuddenly to have feized the Right Hon. Gentleman, his reluctance could not be more earneft and fincere than his own was.—He deprecated war from every feeling of his heart, and every fuggeftion of his reafon. He adjured Miniflers to try to their extent, what temper, what conciliation, what even conceffion, without forfeiture of honour, could do? —but if all this, fincerely attempted, fhould fail, and the dire neceffity of renewing the war fhould be forced on us, he would not endure for a moment to be told, that the energies of the country were fo exhaufted, that we had no courfe left but fubmiffion. No, he trufted that in fpite of the audacious boafts of the Firft Conful, it would be manifefted to him, and even to the Right Honourable Gentleman, that there were ftill left fpirit and refources in Britifh hearts, not merely to protect the *exiftence* of their country, but to avenge the flighteft infult upon its honour. He trufted that the illuftrious example fet that day by the firft of his Majefty's fubjects would be conftdered as a fignal to every other fubject throughout the Britifh dominions—a fignal that they fhould feel the importance of the crifis, that they fhould, like him, lay afide all perfonal conftderations, and even all public conftderations of leffer intereft, in order to meet with fortitude and unanimity the peril of that fituation, whatever it fhall become, which folly and inflate ambition may place us in, and which our moderation and forbearance have not been able to avert.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer faid, that it was very true there was no intention on the part of the Government of communicating fuch details as the Honourable Gentleman feemed to wifh for, except under the alternative of war, at the fame time it had never been ftated that no communication would be made under any other alternative. For his part, he would give no pledge; but whatever communications might be made, more or lefs, he begged to aflure the Honourable Gentleman that he difdained the referve imputed to him, and the Houfe might reft aflured, that he would never withhold any communication which could be made to it, conffitently with a due regard to the public intereft.

The Attorney General faid, he did not at all wonder if Gentlemen laid in their claim to be tied to no fpecific opinion by the prefent addrefs, or in approving either meafures that may lead to war, or give any judgement as to any of the difcuffions now pending. At the fame time, he thought the Houfe could not feel itfelf hardly dealt with in its having propofed to it the propriety of adopting meafures of precaution, and that, by a communication from the Throne to Parliament, and with the concurrence of Parliament. With refpect to what fell from an Honourable Gentleman (Mr Canning,) the Attorney General faid, he thought he was premature with refpect to the difpofition he had anticipated in Government withholding information in the event of a war taking place. Whether any communication fhould be made or not muft depend upon circumftances, and on the opinion of the Houfe. Add to which, that if any Gentleman fhould think, when the event had paffed over, that this demand may be properly made, provided it fhould be withholden, he is at perfect liberty to bring forward a motion to that effect. A Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Windham) embraced the opportunity of bringing forward his opinion as to the calamities heaped upon this country by the peace of Amiens; and particularly in the event of this country being again obliged to go to war, this country would be crippled upon every fuch future occafion. In his opinion he muft differ from the Right Honourable Gentleman; for he could not help thinking, that the opinion of the people of this country going in union with that of Government, was, in reality, of more importance than any actual ftate of preparation could be. He trufted, therefore, that if war fhould eventually be found

to

to be neceſſary, and that Government ſhould be able to lay before the Houſe ſuch a ſtatement as ſhould ſatisfy both the Houſe and the public, that this could not be avoided with honour; if ſuch neceſſity ſhould be made clearly out, it gives a greater impulſe and vigour to ſuch hoſtility, than any preparation more or leſs ſuited to the preſent moment.—For his own part, he was free to expreſs his ſentiments, truſting that the Houſe would neither be too fond of a deluſive peace on the one hand, nor of a haſty war on the other. He truſted that the Houſe would be temperately prepared to diſcuſs every ſubject tending fairly to bring the minds of Gentlemen to enter into an examination whether Government had properly abſtained for a length of time paſt from hoſtilities, as well as in bringing forward theſe meaſures of precaution now propoſed to be adopted. It is very probable that differences of opinion may happen upon theſe ſubjects; but, at any rate, the Houſe pledged no farther at preſent than this, namely, that ſuppoſing the circumſtances to be ſuch as are announced in his Majeſty's meſſage, they are ſuch as to juſtify the additional meaſures of precaution which are now propoſed.

The addreſs was unanimouſly voted. It was ordered that ſuch of the Members as were of the Privy Council ſhould carry it up and preſent it to His Majeſty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that he would, on the 11th, move for an addition of 15,000 ſeamen.—Adjourned.

10. Mr Addington brought down a meſſage from his Majeſty, ſtating, that in conſequence of the preparations carrying on in the ports of France and Holland, his Majeſty, with the powers veſted in him by an act of the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, had reſolved to call out and embody a certain part of the militia, &c.

The meſſage being read by the Speaker

The Secretary at War moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, thanking him for this communication. He remarked, that it was painful to reflect that once more the country muſt have recourſe to the ſervices of the militia, who during the late conteſt had exhibited ſuch zeal and alacrity in the public cauſe, and in proteſting the honour of his Majeſty's crown. The motion was then put and carried *nem. con.*

The Secretary at War gave notice, that on the 15th he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill to conſolidate the laws, making proviſion for the families of militia-men called out.

Mr Wickham gave notice, that to-morrow he ſhould move for leave to bring in a bill for enabling the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to encreaſe the militia of Ireland.

The marine mutiny bill was reported. Third reading to-morrow.—Adjourned.

Committee of Supply.

11. The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, Mr Alexander in the chair.

Mr Garthſhore moved, that an addition of 10,000 men be employed in the ſea ſervice of Great Britain for ten lunar months, including 2400 marines.

Mr Francis roſe and ſaid, that whatever he ſhould offer on the preſent motion was the reſult of deliberation and much reflection. He was not preſent when the addreſs was voted to his Majeſty, in conſequence of his gracious meſſage, but he underſtood it paſſed with acclamation and without debate. He would not quarrel with Miniſters about the terms of the peace, as his opinion was, that the attainment of peace was ſo great and ſo deſirable an object, that the public ſhould not enquire into the terms. It was the prerogative of the Executive Power to make war, it was true; but if, on enquiry, it was found to be unneceſſary or unjuſt, the Houſe, if it conceived the adviſers of his Majeſty acted with treachery, could impeach and puniſh them; or if they acted with incapacity, it could petition the King for their removal. He aſked the Houſe, and every reaſonable man, if the country had not made great ſacrifices, and paid full price. If then the object was not obtained, the whole was thrown away. It was certainly a matter of reproach and cenſure, if, on the terms we had given, we had obtained an inſecure peace and a certain war. On the preſent occaſion there was no explanation given ſufficient to ſatisfy his mind, or that of the people. It was neceſſary that Miniſters ſhould give Parliament and the country every neceſſary ex-

planation before we were plunged into a conteſt that might be determined on Britiſh ground. He lamented when he ſaw ſo many men of talent around him excluded from his Majeſty's Councils, whoſe capacity, intelligence, and experience, might be employed, at a criſis ſo important for their country's good; and he hoped the motion before the Committee would not paſs unanimouſly without previous diſcuſſion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he ſhould follow the courſe adopted by the Hon. Member who had juſt ſat down, and abſtain from every thing appertaining to perſonal hoſtility. The Hon. Member obſerved, if hoſtilities ſhould enſue, then great abilities and great talents ſhould not be excluded from his Majeſty's Councils.—He aſſured the Hon. Member, that no man lamented more than himſelf his own deficiency, at a criſis like the preſent; but no man he was convinced, had more ardour, zeal, nor attention in the diſcharge of a great and arduous duty.—He was at a loſs to know, after the abilities had been excluded to which the Right Hon. Member alluded, how his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould have enjoyed the Hon. Gentleman's confidence ſo long. If peace had been made inconſiſtently with the honour and ſafety of the country, his Majeſty's Miniſters were reſponſible to the Houſe and to the nation. The Hon. Member had ſaid, the Houſe ſhould have more explanation on the ſubject than had been given with reſpect to the points in diſcuſſion. If the explanation was given, the conſequence would be, that ſome gentlemen would ſay, the point at iſſue was ſuch as ſhould not induce a renewal of the war—others might ſay, that it ought—and others, that it was a trifle unworthy of contending about.—It may be thought a circumſtance of aggreſſion to one party, and the reverſe to another. To what would this lead? To embarraſs the diſcuſſions now pending, and become the element of future diſcord and ſubſequent war. Mr Addington concluded by aſſuring the Houſe, that Government had not deviated from the courſe it had profeſſed to follow. Miniſters were guided by moderation, but at the ſame time by firmneſs, and were determined not to compromiſe the ſecurity and honour of the country.

Mr Fox expreſſed himſelf concerned that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Francis) was not preſent on a former diſcuſſion. Some Gentlemen were diſpoſed to vote any number of men; but he could not conceive that they acted conſiſtently, when they were deprived of all explanation on the ſubject, and were left ſo completely in the dark. His objection was on conſtitutional grounds; becauſe Miniſters called on Parliament to renounce its whole duty to the public, to place, for an unlimited time, its confidence in his Majeſty's Miniſters. The prerogative of the Crown, agreeably to the conſtitution, was to make war and to conclude peace. But if it was contended that ſuch power was unlimited, and without controul, then the propoſition was monſtrous. He contended the power was limited in ſubſtance, though not in theory. In caſe of making war, the Houſe had a negative power to reſiſt to Royal Prerogative, by declining to grant the ſupplies. Both branches of the Legiſlature were a party in war. His Majeſty, in firſt ſtating the grounds of making war, aſks for the ſupplies; if Parliament approved, then they were granted, and if they afterwards differed, they could induce his Majeſty to make peace, by withholding the means of proſecuting the war. This power, in the reign of Charles II. occaſioned a dereliction of the Dutch war. Miniſters now come to Parliament, and ſay that his Majeſty's meſſage is ſufficient to induce the Houſe to come to a vote without further explanation; by which means they make the Houſe a party to the war, without any knowledge of the cauſe for which it is commenced. He well knew that there was a precedent for ſuch a proceeding, with reſpect to the Ruſſian armament; but there was nothing in that buſineſs to recommend it as a precedent on a ſubſequent occaſion. He ſtated it as his decided opinion, that Parliament ſhould not ſhow a ſimilar docility to the Executive Government. It was firſt neceſſary to be known, whether the queſtion was diſturbed by the miſconduct of France. If Miniſters riſked another war, they ſtood on their own ground, and had nothing whatever to do with the treaty of Amiens; and thoſe who ſupported that treaty did not act inconſiſtently, if they diſapproved

proved of the ſubſequent conduct of his Majeſty's Miniſters. In getting rid of the war, they got rid of great incumbrances—not of allies, for thoſe this country got rid of before—they had got rid of deteſtable principles—principles on which the war had been commenced, namely, that we were fighting for religion and ſocial order. He did not mean to aſſert that religion and ſocial order were deteſtable—no, he meant to ſay, that the groſs hypocriſy of aſſerting that ſuch was the cauſe of the war, was odious and deteſtable, and conſequently the country had got rid of a deteſtable incumbrance, namely, that of hypocriſy. Miniſters, however, he conceived blameable, in not giving the Houſe any information on the ſubject. He diſagreed with his Hon. Friend that all men of talent were excluded from his Majeſty's Councils, when he ſaw Earl St Vincent at the head of the Admiralty. If war was abſolutely neceſſary, he diſdained to repine. Our military officers had evinced, during the laſt war, that they were as ſkilful as any in Europe; and as to the character of the Britiſh ſoldiers, it never could have been greater, for they proved by their conſtancy, fortitude, and good diſcipline, that they preſerved their pre-eminence in every action in which they had engaged.

Lord Hawkeſbury, in explanation, obſerved, that Miniſters neither deſigned, or intended to withhold from the public, in a convenient ſeaſon, every information they could deſire, upon a ſubject which, he admitted, ſo nearly and ſo deeply intereſted them; but if it ſhould be found as neceſſary in the termination of the diſcuſſion now pending, to avoid promulgating them, as it is neceſſary at this moment to withhold them, ſurely Gentlemen would not think it unreaſonable in him to declare, that the ſame prudence ſhould guide Miniſters in that inſtance, as now governs them in this, and more he truſted, could not be deſired at this criſis; pledging himſelf fully and unequivocally, that all the ſatisfaction the public ought to have, and entitled to the fulleſt ſatisfaction they were, ſhould be afforded them, when their own welfare, and the welfare of the State enjoined it.

Mr Canning ſaid, he had heard it announced in the meſſage, that preparations were making in the ports of France of a warlike nature; and he was thereby compelled to underſtand, that theſe preparations might lead to dangerous conſequences, if not counteracted by ſimilar preparations on our part, to repel whatever attacks they might be directed to make; and therefore the Government call upon the Country to unite with them in that object. This was the obvious ſtate of the thing at preſent. No man in or out of that Houſe would go farther than he to ſupport Miniſters when they ought to be ſupported; but, although the vote he had hitherto given would have the effect of ſupporting them upon their own ſtatement, yet he was free to ſay, that was by no means the caſe, nor was that the reaſon why he ſhould give his vote for the motion which Miniſters had propoſed that night. He gave his vote in ſupport of the motion upon two grounds: Firſt, becauſe it was known, as it was announced, armaments were actually preparing and prepared in the ports and arſenals of France and Holland; and then, that theſe armaments were preparing and prepared, pending certain diſcuſſions. Either of theſe would be enough to induce him to vote for the queſtion.

Sir W. Pulteney defended the conduct of Adminiſtration: He contended that it would be raſh and impolitic to divulge what were the ſubjects of diſcuſſion between the two ſtates.—The Houſe was not to calculate upon great political queſtions as ſtock-holders, they were to act as wiſe and enlightened Legiſlators; they were to regard peace as a great bleſſing, but if war ſhould be inevitable, then the ſooner that war was encountered, the ſooner ſubſtantial peace would be acomplihed; and at no time could France be attacked with more certainty of victory, notwithſtanding her vain boaſtings, than at the preſent hour.

Colonel Dickſon ſupported the motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

The following ſums were alſo voted: 603,500l. for wages for the ſaid ſeamen. 290,000l. for victuals. 330,000l. for wear and tear of ſhips. 27,000l. for ordnance for the ſaid ſhips.

The report of the Committee was ordered to be received on Monday.

India Budget.

14. Lord Caſtlereagh commenced a very long, elaborate, and eloquent ſpeech, by ſtating that the accounts which he had to treat of, had come too late in the laſt ſeſſion to be then brought forward. Theſe accounts had ſince arrived, but though his wiſh was to bring forward the accounts of the two years, he found they were ſo complicated that he thought it more convenient to defer the latter ſtatement to a ſubſequent part of the ſeſſion. The reſources of the Eaſt India Company, he ſaid, divided themſelves into two claſſes —the ſtate of their affairs at home, and the ſtate of them abroad.

Here his Lordſhip gave a general view of the affairs of the company, after which he obſerved, that the operation of the foregoing appropriation until the year 1813-14, when the Charter would expire, unleſs ſooner renewed, would be to encreaſe the Company's dividends annually by one-half, viz. 250,000l. and to accumulate at 4 per cent. compound intereſt, during the five years, a guarantee fund of 9,485,000l.

In the event of war, Indian ſurplus muſt be neceſſarily reduced. The reductions of charge ſince the peace amount, per eſtimate, to 785,000l. per annum. Allowing for a war eſtabliſhment equal in extent to that at the cloſe of the late war, there will ſtill remain nett proceeds 717,000l. but to make the moſt ample allowance take the war charges at 1,000,000l. there will ſtill remain nett proceeds 500,000l. applicable to the reduction of debt. In this caſe, the participation of the public would neceſſarily be ſuſpended during war, and would revive upon reduction reſulting from peace.

With ſuch a diſpoſeable ſurplus, provided the tranſfer of funds from Europe to India ſhall meet with no interruption in time of war, the contraction of freſh loans may not only be avoided, but a ſyſtem of liquidation upon principles ſimilar upon a reduced ſcale.

For executing the above meaſure, and for the extenſion of trade, the Company poſſeſs the following available reſources:

May add to their capital two millions 220 per cent.	L.4,400,000
More bonds may be iſſued with conſent of Treaſury	1,000,000
	5,400,000
Suppoſe as above, raiſed for ſinking fund	2,000,000

On the whole of theſe facts he conceived himſelf warranted to the Houſe in concluding, that the Company would be able to apply two millions a year to the liquidation of their debt in time of peace, and one million in caſe we ſhould be again unhappily involved in a war. The Company might alſo derive a further aid, if that ſhould be neceſſary, by increaſing its capital, as it was empowered to do by act of Parliament, and by a freſh iſſue of bonds, which taken together would afford an aid of 6,000,000l. In order to give time for the conſideration of the propoſed reſolutions, he ſhould now only move, that the reſolutions be agreed to *pro forma*, and they may on the future day be recommitted for further diſcuſſion, when Gentlemen had completely inveſtigated the matter of them.

SUBSTANCE OF THE KING'S DECLARATION

ON THE AGGRESSIONS OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

HIS Majeſty began with declaring, that during the whole courſe of the negociations, which led to the preliminary and definitive treaties of peace between his Majeſty and the French republic, it had been his ſincere deſire, not only to put a ſtop to all hoſtilities between the two countries, but to adopt

dopt such measures as might most effectually contribute to the general tranquility of Europe. That since the conclusion of peace, his conduct has been unvariably regulated by the same motives. That since the treaty of Amiens, his Majesty's courts have been open to the French people for every purpose of legal redress, and that they have been placed in every respect, on the same footing with regard to commerce and intercourse, as the inhabitants of any other state in amity with his Majesty, with which there existed no treaty of commerce.

To a system of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, his Majesty next contrasts the proceedings of the French government; the prohibition of the commerce of his subjects, imposed during the war, which has been enforced with encreasing severity and strictness; the violence offered in several instances to their persons and property, and the marked disregard which had been shown to repeated representations, given by his Majesty's ambassador at Paris, on this subject. And in addition to all this, the extraordinary measure which the French government had adopted in sending over to this country, in the character of commercial agents, persons who not only had no right to be acknowledged in that capacity, but whose intentions were evidently of a nature hostile to his Majesty's dominions. This conduct his Majesty considered as ill suited to a state of peace; and these proceedings altogether inconsistent with every principle of justice and good faith. If the French government had really appeared actuated by a pacific disposition, allowances would have been made for the situation in which it must have been placed, after so dreadful a convulsion, as must have been produced by the revolution, but unfortunately there has been too much reason to observe and lament, that the system of violence and aggression, which characterised the proceedings of the different governments of France during the war, had been continued with as little disguise since its termination. His Majesty then pointed out the case of Holland, of Switzerland, of the King of Sardinia; in all of of which the French government had violated the most solemn engagements. With regard to the evacuation of Malta, he observed, that he had manifested the most anxious disposition to carry into full effect the stipulations of the treaty of Amiens, with regard to that island; but he could not admit that at any period since the conclusion of that treaty, the French government had a right to call upon him, in conformity of its stipulations, to withdraw his forces from the island of Malta. He then pointed out the several most important stipulations, with regard to that island which had remained unexecuted, and showed, that not only from the intentions displayed, by the official report of Col. Sebastiani, but from the distinct admission of the first Consul himself, he was justified in not evacuating the island of Malta. He then adverted to the conduct of the First Consul towards his ambassador, to the libellous attack upon his Majesty, forcibly inserted into a newspaper of a free state; the attempts of the French government, to interfere in the laws and constitution of this country; and the calls which it has arrogantly made upon him, to violate the sacred laws of hospitality.

His Majesty then declares, that he has made every endeavour, consistent with his dignity, to induce the French government to accede to what is necessary, for the future tranquillity of Europe, but in vain; and, that though the provocation which he has received, might entitle him to larger claims than those which he has advanced; yet anxious to prevent calamities, which might be extended to every part of Europe, he has no difficulty in declaring, that notwithstanding the repugnance of the conduct of France to the treaty of Amiens, but to the spirit of peace itself, he is ready to concur in any arrangement by which satisfaction shall be given to him, for the indignities offered to his crown, and to his people, and substantial security afforded against *further* encroachments on the part of France.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Since our report of laſt month, the impending ſtorm has broke out, and we are again involved in war. If the deſire of the Firſt Conſul for peace was ſincere, it would appear it was only that he did not think France in a fit condition to go to war; of courſe, he wiſhes to throw the aggreſſion on Great Britain, and to excite the jealouſy of the powers of Europe towards the cabinet of St James's. As the ſubject will be fully canvaſſed in our report of the debates in parliament, and in his Majeſty's Meſſage and Declaration, we ſhall not reſume it here. Little or no intercourſe takes place between the two countries; the irritation and reſentment of the Firſt Conſul have been diſplayed in arreſting all the Britiſh ſubjects at preſent in that country, many of whom it is ſaid, are confined in jails, a moſt unwarrantable breach of the laws of hoſpitality.

Accounts ſtate, that French troops are collecting in great force, on the coaſts oppoſite to Britain. That, they have filled every place of ſtrength in Holland; and that another army is on its march to take poſſeſſion of Hanover. Admiral De Winter has gone with what ſhips he could muſter towards the Mediterranean; the laſt accounts mention his being at Ferrol. We hope Lord Nelſon, who is gone to take the command in the Mediterranean, will meet with him.

St Domingo ſeems now to be evacuated by the French, and their fleet, with the ſhattered remains of the army on board, is on its way home. Our cruiſers are daily making captures both of their ſhips of war and their merchantmen; and we hope that deluded country will ſoon be made to ſee its true intereſts in the preſervation of peace, and the unjuſt and deſtructive tendency of the policy of its rulers.

HAMBURGH.

A letter from Hamburgh of the 20th inſtant ſays—It is currently reported here that, in the event of a war, the French will take poſſeſſion of this city and the whole of the lower Elbe. A letter from a commercial houſe in Berlin to one of the firſt houſes in Hamburgh, affirms that the King of Pruſſia has promiſed a free paſſage to the French army through his ſtates for that purpoſe.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, April 16. On the 13th the inhabitants of this city had the pleaſure, for the ſecond time, of witneſſing the aſcenſion of an air-balloon. M. Garnerin made his thirty-ſecond journey above the cloud, with a ſucceſsful iſſue. The King, Queen, and Royal Family, were preſent at the previous ceremonies of aſcenſion. On this occaſion, her Majeſty received from Madame Garnerin two ſmall balloons filled with gas, which her Majeſty let up from her own hand, in order to aſcertain the courſe of the large one. The wind blew pretty ſtrong from the north-weſt. When the balloon was on the point of aſcending, the ſon of a gentleman requeſted to accompany the æronaut; on which M. Garnerin aſked his Majeſty, if he might give him leave. The King anſwered, that it reſted alone with the youth's parents; and as theſe were not preſent, the young man was obliged, very reluctantly to give up his place. Madame Garnerin then entered the gondola with great agility, and as much eaſe as if ſhe had been about to take a walk. M. Gaertner, partner of a merchant in this city, was of the party. When the balloon had aſcended a certain height, M. Garnerin cut a rope to which a little dog in a baſket was ſuſpended to a parachute; and he fell on the roof of the poſt-office, without receiving any injury. The balloon being now lightened by throwing out ſome of the ballaſt, it aſ-

aſcended rapidly above the city; and where, at a conſiderable height, the aerial travellers found the climate warmer, and the wind leſs boiſterous. According to the ſtate of the barometer, M. Garnerin found his higheſt aſcenſion to be 6,200 feet from the earth. The ſharpeſt eye only could diſtinguiſh the balloon at that immenſe diſtance, when it appeared no larger than a ſmall bird. They alighted in a foreſt near Middenwalton at ſeven o'clock in the evening, having traverſed four German miles in the ſpace of one hour and a quarter.

After their return, M. Garnerin and his Conſort waited on their Majeſties, by whom they were moſt graciouſly received. The balloon and the gondola are again placed in the Opera-houſe for exhibition. M. Garnerin has made *prize* of no leſs than 10,000 dollars by this aerial *cruiſe*.

Berlin, April 26. An odd circumſtance has taken place here, which for ſome days furniſhed the topic of general converſation. A Jew waited on the Queen with a rich collection of valuable lace, which he had for ſale. Her Majeſty thought it extremely beautiful, but ſaid ſhe declined purchaſing, as ſhe was in no want of the article, and it was beſides too dear. The Jew, however, as is cuſtomary with theſe people, whether in dealing with Queens or fiſh-fags, would take no denial; and at laſt even preſumed to deſire her Majeſty to take the lace for him in commiſſion, to the King, who he was ſure would be enraptured with its beauty, and conſequently become a purchaſer.—The Queen, ſeeing no poſſibility of diſengaging herſelf from the importunate Iſraelite, at length conſented, and took charge of the lace, in order to ſhew it to her illuſtrious conſort. His Majeſty, however, was equally averſe to part with his money; and therefore gave the goods in charge of a lady of the Court, for the purpoſe of returning them to the Jew. The next day, however, he returned to Court, with a ſorrowful countenance; and, having obtained an audience, informed her Majeſty, that he miſſed a piece of lace of ſeven ells, which muſt remain ſomewhere! The Queen's confuſion and aſtoniſhment may be eaſily conceived; a general ſearch took place, but it was no where to be found. In the mean time the King entered the apartment, and enquiring very naturally what the matter was, aſked the Jew in a ſerious tone, if he dared abide by his aſſertion. Being now conſcious that he had a juſt cauſe in hand, he anſwered undauntedly, that he would ſtick to his text! The King, on this, contrived to have the Lady ſent out of her apartment, and during her abſence, one of the Miniſters examined the bureau of this Lady, and where, ſtrange to ſay he diſcovered the loſt piece of lace, to the inexpreſſible joy of the Jew, the ſatisfaction of their Majeſties, and the utter confuſion and diſappointment of the fair pilferer, who was immediately conducted to priſon.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St Peterſburgh of the 26th ult. ſtate, that the Emperor Alexander, in caſe of a war between England and France, will uſe all his power and influence to preſerve the neutrality of the Hans Towns, and the tranquillity of the north of Germany.

SWEDEN.

Advices from Stockholm of the 3d May confirms the account of the amicable adjuſtment of the differences between Ruſſian and Swediſh Finland. The Swediſh and Ruſſian troops in Finland are returning to their quarters, and the warlike preparations that were for ſome time making in the Ruſſian ports, have been diſcontinued.

TURKEY.

News from Conſtantinople of the 15th of March mention that Abdul Wechab the new Arabian prophet proceeds with a ſucceſs by which he is likely to accompliſh an entire revolution of dominion in Arabia, before any effectual oppoſition can be made to his career.

EGYPT.

A letter from an officer in the Britiſh army ſerving in Egypt, dated Malta March 28th, mentions, that the army had all embarked between the 1ſt and 12th of that month. Their departure had been delayed principally on account of ſome arrangements which General Stewart had been making with the Turks and Mamelukes, who had likewiſe entered into ſome ſtipulations with

with the Pacha for the purpoſes of ſecuring the ſafety of ſome of the inhabitants of Alexandria, who had incurred the diſpleaſure of the Turks. Before they ſailed two perſons on board the Janus tranſport, in which were 220 of Watteville's regiment, caught the plague, as did alſo one aboard the Major; both which veſſels were conſequently left behind. The Turks are now beginning to diſcipline their ſoldiers after the Engliſh manner.

EAST INDIES.

The following Official Intelligence has juſt been received from Bombay, dated the 19th December.

"The two hoſtile Chieftains, Scindeah and Holkar, ſeem at this moment undecided: but it is thought a deſperate conflict will ſoon take place. Holkar's force is in the neighbourhood of Jeejury, a ſacred hill and temple, about 30 miles to the ſouthward of Poonah. After the junction of Futtey Sing Manyah, on the 13th, he is ſaid to muſter upwards of 50,000 horſe; this muſt be his chief force, for we do not learn that he is comparatively ſtrong in infantry; he has four battalions, under European Officers, commanded by Colonel Harding. Much dependence muſt not, of courſe, be placed on rumours; but it is underſtood to be Holkar's intention, encouraged by his recent ſucceſs, to attack Scindeah's force ſoon after the Deewally, during which time he ſeeks ſuccour in pious practices at Jeejury. Scindeah's force in that neighbourhood we underſtand to be under 25,000 horſe; about 10,000 infantry, under Bala Row; and half that number of Du Boigne's (now Perron's) 1ſt brigade, the beſt troops, perhaps, in any native ſervice. Captain Drawer at preſent is to command.—India looks with uncommon anxiety to the iſſue of the pending action.

CHINA.

The laſt letters from China announce an extraordinary event. The Viceroy of Canton, who on account of indiſpoſition, had been abſent near three months from that place, had been ſummoned to appear before the Emperor, to anſwer a charge of miſconduct. Apprehenſive that he ſhould be deprived of all his honours and property, and perhaps of his life, according to report, he took poiſon, but waited on the Chief Miniſter, to whoſe enmity he imputed his fall, in order to die in the houſe of that Miniſter, and thereby to induce the people to believe that his death as well as his diſgrace, reſulted from the ſame quarter.

It is univerſally acknowledged that the Viceroy of Canton was a very amiable and juſt man. No Officer in his ſituation ever conducted himſelf with ſo much diſintereſtedneſs, for he always refuſed even the cuſtomary preſents from European Merchants, becauſe he would not expoſe himſelf to the poſſible ſuſpicion of venality. It is therefore conceived, that he has really fallen a ſacrifice to the man who had deprived him of his poſt, and that the ſtory of his having poiſoned himſelf is a poſthumous fabrication.

We underſtand by private letters from Canton, brought over by the fleet juſt arrived from China, that Dr Mackinon has it in contemplation to publiſh remarks on the diſeaſes of Canton, and its vicinity; alſo that it is his intention to publiſh ſome obſervations on the foreign and domeſtic commerce of China, which hitherto has been but imperfectly known, except to a very few individuals; it will, therefore, be as highly intereſting to the public, as it will be beneficial to thoſe Europeans who reſide in China, and to thoſe who go thither on commercial purſuits.

Early in January, diſpatches were received by our Government in India from the Britiſh Factory at Canton, ſtating a very ſanguinary conflict to have taken place on the banks of the river Kiam, between a numerous body of the rebels and a corps of 5000 of the Emperor's troops. At the commencement of the action, the Imperialiſts were broken and thrown into diſorder; the leader of the Inſurgents was, however, killed at the moment, and they were not only prevented profiting by their ſucceſs, but falling into confuſion, the Royal troops rallied, and obtained a ſignal victory. The rebels loſt upwards of 3000 killed, and the remainder eſcaped, under favour of the night, to a poſt ten miles from the ſcene of action.

Notwithſtanding this, and ſimiliar ſucceſſes, the whole empire was involved in the utmoſt alarm: and a letter from one of the Company's Supercargoes at

Canton

Canton ſtates, that the progreſs of the rebels in the vicinage was ſuch, that the Europeans as well as natives, were placing themſelves in a ſtate of defence.

AMERICA.

The American Congreſs, adjourned, *sine die*, on the 3d of March laſt, after adopting, in regard to Louiſiana and New Orleans, the propoſitions of Mr Brackenridge; by which meaſures of preparation for hoſtility are indeed ordered, but the preſident is left to act at his own diſcretion in the whole affair. Eighty thouſand of the Militia of the ſtates are to be immediately detached to act as a general army, if it ſhall be neceſſary to attack the poſſeſſion of Louiſiana. One million five hundred thouſand dollars are appropriated for the expenditure of this ſervice; 25,000 dollars are appropriated for the eſtabliſhment of arſenals on the Weſtern Waters. A very ſtrong remonſtrance was tranſmitted to Mr Davis, at Waſhington, from the State of Kentucky; but it was not received till after Mr Brackenridge's propoſitions had been adopted, otherwiſe the bolder propoſitions of Mr Smith would, it was thought, have been preferred. It was underſtood that an Agent, from the people of the two Floridas, had waited on Mr Jefferſon, with full powers to treat for an acceſſion of thoſe Provinces to the American Union. They threatened, it was ſaid, if Jefferſon ſhould refuſe their offers, to put themſelves under the protection of Great Britain. The inhabitants of Kentucky, in expectation that the Congreſs would reſolve on immediate hoſtilities with Spain, had taken arms to the number of 10,000. Above 50,000 dollars had been contributed, by voluntary ſubſcription, for the neceſſary expence. They had encamped. Boys appeared in the camp with labels in their hats, *War, and no Democrats.* Mr Jefferſon, in great alarm, wrote to ſoothe their impatience, till the iſſue of the Negotiation by Mr Monroe, might be finally known. It was underſtood that the fortifications of New Orleans were in a ruinous, indefenſible ſtate, and that 5000 men from Kentucky might eaſily take the place.—The total value of the commodities which the Anglo-Americans ſend annually down the Miſſiſſippi, exceeds 1,000,000 dollars.—The exportation was performed in 250 veſſels, of 250 tons burthen each. Several men of great conſequence in the Weſtern States, among whom were Colonel John Ellis, and Sir William Dunham, were lately moſt vexatiouſly injured, in the exportation of the produce of their eſtates, by the Spaniards at New Orleans.

The Congreſs paſſed 35 different Acts during its Seſſion. Its next meeting is expected to be on the firſt Monday of November next.

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRELAND.

Dublin, April 28. A few nights ago, Mr Juſtice Bell viſited the houſe of one Atkinſon, a ſmith, in Myler's-alley, where he found an immenſe quantity of newly coined ſhillings with every apparatus for coining, ſuch as flatting mills, cutting machines, and a leath for cutting off the ſharp edges, with upwards of 200 ſtamps, for marking the ſhillings, as alſo different names, in order to ſhew that they had been in circulation. It is a melancholy reflection that this man is one of the moſt ingenious and uſeful mechanics, perhaps to be met with, and was in a ſituation likely to make a fortune by honeſt induſtry, had he not been tempted by an avaricious ſpirit to wander from the path of honeſty.

On the Magiſtrate's approach to the door, he was perceived by thoſe within, and before he could get admittance the proprietor eſcaped, but dropped in the yard a bag, containing upwards of 100 guineas of the manufacture of the houſe. Mr Bell placed a centinel in the hall, with orders to admit every perſon who ſhould rap, but, by no means, to ſuffer any perſon to go out. In half an hour he had ſeven or eight viſitors, all button-makers, who went to pay their reſpects to Mr Atkinſon, the ſmith. However, there not having been any ſpecific charge againſt them, they were allowed to depart.

It is rumoured, that this unfortunate man, the loſs of whoſe abilities will be ſeverely felt by the artiſts of this city, was only the puppet in the hands of a gentle-

gentleman mechanic, who, from behind the curtain fet him in motion without (as he thought) the leaft danger of detection—yet, we truft, as all the books and partnerfhip accounts have been feized, that the real coiner will fhortly be dragged to public view, an event which muft afford fincere fatisfaction to every well difpofed perfon.

LONDON.

An important difcovery was made at the Bank of England, in the courfe of laft month. Mr Bifh of Cornhill fome time ago fold to Mr Cowell, broker for the bank, certain exchequer bills which had been put into his hands for fale. Thofe exchequer bills were depofited under the care of the caffiers, by whom money was iffued for the purchafe. A gentleman holding an office in the bank, having brought fome exchequer bills to Mr Bifh for fale, upon examination the latter found thofe to be the very bills which he had lately fold to Mr Cowell. Surprifed at the difcovery, but thinking there might be merely fome miftake in the matter, he went to the bank and communicated thefe particulars. An inveftigation was immediately inftituted, when it was difcovered, that Mr Affiett, affiftant to the caffier, had been of late in the practice of re-iffuing for his own benefit, exchequer bills, which, having been bought in by the bank, had been depofited under his care. He was immediately taken into cuftody; and in the courfe of examination it appeared, that this perfon, with an income of L. 4000 a-year, whereof he has not apparently been in the habit of fpending L. 500, has nevertheleis embezzled lately, according to report, to the amount of upwards of L. 400,000 of the property entrufted to his official care. His crime is attributed to fpeculating in the funds. Previous to this difcovery, no character could be higher than his for integrity and honour. Mr Godfrid declared that he would have advanced L. 50,000 on his word as readily as five farthings. About L. 80,000 worth of the bills have been reftored to the bank by the perfons with whom they were lodged for negociation.

A forgery on the bank of Lifbon has been lately detected, which comprifed a fcheme of no lefs magnitude than a plan to revolutionize the Brazils, and render them independent of the crown of Portugal. The contriver is a Brazilian of the name of Joze Borges de Barros, who for malpractices had formerly been fent out of England as an alien, but had returned. By the exertions of M. de Lima, the late Portuguefe embaffador, and Mr Bond, the whole of the perpetrators have been fecured, and forged Bank of Lifbon notes to the amount of L. 40,000 found in their poffeffion.

An account has been received from the miffionaries at Otaheite, that there has been a civil war in the ifland, which has ended in the complete victory of Pomar, who is the friend of the miffionaries.

May 5. Before nine o'clock the following notice was delivered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, by a perfon reprefenting himfelf as coming directly from Lord Hawkefbury:

"Lord Hawkefbury prefents his compliments to the Lord Mayor, and has the honour to acquaint his Lordfhip, that the negociation between this country and the French Republic is brought to an amicable conclufion."

His lordfhip, immediately on the receipt of intelligence of fo important a kind, fent for a refpectable ftock-broker, to announce it on the ftock-exchange. The effect which it produced is inconceivable. No fooner had the market opened, than bargains were done to high as 7e. In a very fhort time a rumour began to prevail, that the pretended letter from Lord Hawkefbury was a forgery, and there was a fluctuation between 6 9 and the price at which they opened. The rumour did not gain much credit, and the fall was repreſented as originating from intelligence faid to have been received in town laft night by a refpectable mercantile houfe in the city, that the French had been compelled to evacuate St Domingo. About twelve o'clock, the Lord Mayor received a letter from the Treafury, ſtating, in direct terms, that the letter was a fcandalous forgery, and that no communication of any kind had been fent from any of the offices of government. His lordfhip loft not a moment in going to the Stock-Exchange, to communicate the contents of the Treafury letter. The uproar

and

and confuſion which the explanation produced is indeſcribable. Amid the tumult that prevailed, very little buſineſs was done, but the funds fell back to 63¼.

Every kind of exertion was uſed for the detection of the forgery and fraud committed upon the Lord Mayor. We ſtate the following particulars:

On Wedneſday night a perſon took a poſt-chaiſe in the city, and drove to Dartford. He then went to all the inns, making inquiry if Schaw the meſſenger had paſſed through. Upon learning that he had not, he took a chaiſe for Rocheſter. Two miles on this ſide of that place, he met the mail-coach, and ſtopping it, enquired if Mr Schaw the meſſenger was inſide. He was anſwered in the negative, but told that a foreign meſſenger was in the coach. It drove on, and he turned his chaiſe and followed it to Dartford. The perſon here entered into converſation with this meſſenger, a Neapolitan one, and told him that he would get much ſooner to town by accompanying him in his chaiſe, than in the mail coach. The meſſenger, ſuſpecting nothing, accepted his offer, and they came to town together. They drove to Lord Hawkeſbury's office in Downing-ſtreet, where the meſſenger left his diſpatch, and then proceeded on to the White-horſe Cellar, in Piccadilly, where they breakfaſted. Between ſeven and eight o' clock, the perſon aſked the meſſenger, who, from having been here very often, was perfectly well acquainted with the town, to leave a letter at the manſion houſe. This he agreed to do, and the letter which the Lord Mayor received was given to him. He took it to the manſion houſe, and left it with a ſervant, and did not afterwards ſee the perſon who had committed it to his care.

The following is a copy of the letter ſent by Lord Hawkeſbury to the Lord Mayor:

Downing-ſtreet, May 5, 1803.

"My Lord,

"As I have juſt been informed that a letter has been ſent to your Lordſhip, pretended to be ſigned by me, reſpecting the ſtate of the negociation between this country and France, I loſe no time in informing your Lordſhip, that no ſuch letter has been ſent by me; and I requeſt, therefore, that you would take immediate ſteps for undeceiving the public, and detecting the daring forgery.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"Hawkesbury.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

Exports and Imports.

It appears from the accounts of the Cuſtom Houſe, now lying on the table of the Houſe of Commons, that our exports amounted laſt year to 48,500,683l. which is 6,800,000l. more than the foregoing year, and this only the Britiſh produce and manufactures. Our foreign merchandize augmented alſo ſtill more in proportion.

Our exports of foreign merchandize has trebled ſince the year 1702, and that of our manufactures and produce has increaſed 50 per cent.

Our imports have not increaſed nearly in an equal proportion; thus the balance in our favour is great beyond example. Laſt year our imports were 1,750,000l. leſs than the year before, which, added to the exceſs of exports, makes an augmentation of balance in our favour in the laſt year of 8,550,000l.

EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh Royal Highland Volunteer Regiment.

This reſpectable corps was completed to the full eſtabliſhment of 500 men, beſides non-commiſſioned officers, in ten days after the acceptance of their offer of ſervice was communicated. This is the firſt volunteer regimen of the above ſtrength in Scotland, filled up, of thoſe who have tendered their ſervices on the preſent occaſion. The regiment is commanded by Col. Alexander M'Gregor Murray, and officered from the Highland gentlemen reſident in Edinburgh, which has greatly contributed to the ſpeedy completion of the corps.

We reflect with pleaſure on the loyalty and patriotiſm which led to the formation of the former Edinburgh Highland regiment, and the laudable zeal that corps diſcovered during the conteſt, particularly in their ſpirited offer to extend their ſervices to Ireland when that country was threatened with invaſion; and we are happy to find the Edinburgh Highlanders uni-

formly determined to ſupport their King, and the high military character of their countrymen.

A melancholy accident happened lately in a houſe ſouth end of Nicholſon's Street. The family had only that day taken poſſeſſion of it, and their furniture had not been fully put up, when two young lads obſerving a pair of piſtols lying looſe, each got one, and by way of amuſement, not knowing they were loaded, they took their diſtances, as if to fight a duel. One of them drew the trigger, and unfortunately the piece went off, and lodged a ball in his companion's head, immediately behind the ear. The unhappy ſurvivor, when he ſaw what had happened, inſtantly fainted, and fell down on the floor, ſo that when the maſter of the family came into the room, he believed they were both dead. The lad who was wounded was carried to the Royal Infirmary, but he expired ſoon after. The numerous accidents which almoſt daily happen from ſimilar cauſes, and which it is our melancholy duty to relate, we are ſorry to ſay, ſeem not to have the ſmalleſt effect, either in preventing people from leaving fire arms loaded, or in the foolish or criminal practice, of uſing them in a manner ſimilar to the above.

Ayr, May 12. A ſtrong gale from the N. W. having blown all laſt night, a ſloop with herrings from Ireland for the Clyde, attempting to make our harbour at quarter tide, about noon this day, ſtuck on the bar, where, with the violence of the ſurge ſhe ſoon beat out her bottom. From this dangerous ſituation, Capt. Wallace jun. who in innumerable caſes of peril, has always ſtood foremoſt at the hazard of his life to aſſiſt thoſe in diſtreſs, went out with a pilot boat and five men to their relief, when, after getting out two of the crew, and running the utmoſt danger of being all loſt, they with difficulty regained the harbour. Capt. Wallace then got the life boat launched, which had lately arrived here, and never been tried, when Captains Porter and M'Connochie, and nine or ten brave ſeamen and carpenters, generouſly volunteered their exertions along with him, and with eaſe and ſafety reached the ſloop and brought off the remainder of the crew, affording a convincing proof of the ſuperior utility of the life-boat to all others, in ſituations of danger, and the comfortable proſpect of ſaving many valuable lives, which, in ſimilar ſituations, formerly no human exertions could have preſerved.

Diſcovery in Gardening.

Lord Dunmore, who reſides at Dunmore Park, on the Firth of Forth, ſeven miles below Stirling, has thirteen acres of moſt luxuriant land, laid out almoſt wholly in garden.

During his Lordſhip's abſence on the public ſervice, his ſon, Lord Fincaſtle, obſerved an old pear tree, which had long diſcontinued bearing, with fruit on one branch only. He accordingly pointed it out to the gardener, who examining it, found that this branch, which was about the thickneſs of a man's arm, had, moſt probably by ſome idle perſon, been cut all round, and the inciſion ſo deep as to go to the heart of the bough, which was within about an inch of being entirely ſevered from the trunk.

As there appeared to be no other poſſible cauſe for the fecundity of this branch, but the accidental inciſion, Lord Fincaſtle, ordered another bough to be cut in a ſimilar manner, and with equal ſucceſs. Upon Lord Dunmore's return, he ordered the ſame experiment to be tried upon an old pear tree, which had been five or ſix years without bearing, and the inciſion to be made in the trunk inſtead of the ſingle branches, and, however extraordinary it may ſeem, the whole tree was a ſhort time after in full bloſſom.

General Aſſembly.

On Thurſday the 19th May, the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met here.—The Right Hon. Francis, Lord Napier, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, attended by ſeveral Noblemen and Gentlemen, walked in proceſſion from the King's Arms Tavern to the High Church (the Forty-Second Regiment and the City Guard lining the ſtreets) where his Grace was received by the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates in their robes. The Rev. Profeſſor Finlayſon, one of the miniſters of Edinburgh, the laſt Moderator, preached an excellent diſcourſe from Acts, chap. xxvi. verſe 18. "To open their

their eyes, and to turn them from darkneſs to light, and from the power of Satan unto God," &c.

After divine ſervice, his Grace the Commiſſioner went to the Aſſembly; when the Members proceeded to chuſe a Moderator. The Rev. Profeſſor Gerrard, of Aberdeen, was unanimouſly elected. His Majeſty's commiſſion, a letter, and the warrant for one thouſand pounds, to be employed in propagating the Chriſtian religion in the Highlands of Scotland, were read. After which, his Grace the Commiſſioner opened the Aſſembly with a very elegant ſpeech from the throne, to which the Moderator made a ſuitable reply.

Saturday, the Aſſembly approved of the draught of an addreſs to his Majeſty, on the defeat of an attrocious conſpiracy againſt the life of the Sovereign and the conſtitution of the country; and his Grace the Commiſſioner, at the requeſt of the Aſſembly, undertook to tranſmit it to his Majeſty.

Monday, the Aſſembly approved of the report of the Committee reſpecting Glebes, and remitted to the Procurator and Agent for the Church, to ſelect a proper caſe, and take the proper ſteps for obtaining a deciſion upon the preliminary point.

Tueſday, the Aſſembly took into conſideration the caſe of licenſing Mr John Mackenzie, ſtudent in Divinity. This cauſe was before laſt Aſſembly, when they ordained the preſbytery of Tain to proceed to licenſe Mr M'Kenzie, and they accordingly took him on trials, but before granting his licence, they reported their proceedings to the Synod of Roſs. The Synod ordered the Preſbytery of Tain to grant the licence, againſt which an appeal was made to the General Aſſembly.

There appeared for the appellants Mr Francis Jaffray, Advocate, as their Counſel. For the Synod of Roſs, Mr George Cranſton, Advocate, and ſome members of the Synod. After parties were fully heard, a debate of ſome length enſued, in which a number of members took a part. Two motions were made, the firſt to appoint the Preſbytery of Tain to licenſe Mr M'Kenzie at their firſt meeting, but allowing the four diſſentient members to concur or not as they thought proper.

The ſecond motion takes a review of the whole proceedings before the Preſbytery and Synod—finds fault with the four diſſentient members of Preſbytery for their conduct—affirms the ſentence of the Synod of Roſs—inſtructs the Preſbytery to licenſe Mr M'Kenzie at their firſt meeting, and orders the four diſſentient members to attend, on pain of being ſummoned to appear at the bar of the next General Aſſembly. A vote was called, when the ſecond motion was carried by a great majority.

Friday, the Aſſembly had under conſideration a reference from the Preſbytery of Glaſgow, in the caſe of John Stark. Mr Stark had been married ſeveral years to a woman, with whom he had four children, who were baptiſed by the miniſter of the pariſh where he reſided, without any objection. Upon requeſting baptiſm for a fifth child, however, the miniſter refuſed, as a diſcovery had been made that the woman had been previouſly married to a man who was ſtill in life. Parties being heard at conſiderable length, the Aſſembly adjourned the diſcuſſion of the cauſe.

Mr Dickſon gave in reaſons of diſſent againſt the judgment pronounced by the Aſſembly on Tueſday laſt, in the caſe of Mr John M'Kenzie. Which being read, after reaſoning, a motion was made and ſeconded, That the reaſons of diſſent ſhall be rejected, as diſreſpectful to the Aſſembly, and injurious to Mr M'Kenzie; and another motion was made and ſeconded, That the ſame be received, and ordered to lie *in retentis*. The Aſſembly agreed to this ſtate of the vote, Reject, or Not; and the roll being called and votes marked, it carried *Reject*. The Aſſembly decerned accordingly. From which deciſion, the following gentlemen diſſented, Mr Haggart, Mr William M'Lean, Mr John Mathiſon, Mr Alexander Monro, Mr Charles Calder, and Mr Hugh Calder.

Saturday, after reaſoning, a motion was made by Mr Pear, which was ſeconded and afterwards amended by Dr Hill, viz. "That, having conſidered all the circumſtances of the caſe, the Aſſembly are of opinion, that John Stark, at the birth of the laſt child, was in poſſeſſion of his *ſtatus* of huſband of Margaret Wilſon, and legal father of his children by her; and hey

they do not find any thing in his conduct that ought to deprive him of his Chriſtian privilege of ſtanding as ſponſor in baptiſm for the child; and remit to the miniſter and kirk ſeſſion of Cadder, with inſtruction to admit John Stark as ſponſor."

Another motion was made by Sir H. Moncrieff Wellwood, which was ſeconded by Mr Somerville of Stirling, viz. That "the General Aſſembly find, that, from the papers tranſmitted to the Aſſembly, there is reaſon for believing that Margaret Wilſon was regularly married to Thomas Smith, many years before her ſubſequent marriage with John Stark, and that there is a lawful ſon, now living, of the ſaid marriage—That it has not been aſſerted by the parties, that Margaret Wilſon has at any time obtained a divorce, diſſolving her marriage with the ſaid Thomas Smith—That, though the ſaid Thomas Smith appears to have deſerted the ſociety of the ſaid Margaret Wilſon, no evidence whatever has been produced to the Aſſembly of his death, but, on the contrary, that it has been aſſerted at the bar, and aſſerted by letters to the Moderator of the Kirk Seſſion of Cadder, bearing the ſignature of the ſaid Thomas Smith, that he is now alive, and reſiding at Crawford-dyke in the parish of Greenock:—

"Find, That the ſaid John Stark cannot be admitted to church privileges, or to be ſponſor at the baptiſm of his child, while he continues to cohabit with Margaret Wilſon, unleſs his marriage with her ſhall be found and declared by the competent Court to have been a valid and lawful marriage.—But find, That in reſpect it has been aſſerted by John Stark at the bar of the Aſſembly, that he was completely ignorant of the previous marriage till the commencement of the preſent proceſs before the Seſſion Court of Cadder, the ſaid John Stark ſhall be admitted to church privileges, and in particular, to be ſponſor at the baptiſm of his child, if he ſhall immediately ceaſe to cohabit with the ſaid Margaret Wilſon, and ſhall intimate to the ſaid Kirk Seſſion of Cadder his reſolution to live ſeparate from her, till his marriage with her ſhall be legally either eſtabliſhed or diſproved—And,

"The General Aſſembly decern and declare in the terms above recited, and remit this caſe to the Seſſion of Cadder, with inſtructions to follow out the true meaning and deſign of this ſentence, if John Stark ſhall again apply to be admitted as ſponſor at the baptiſm of his child."

The Aſſembly agreed that the ſtate of the vote ſhould be, Firſt or Second motion; and the roll being called, and the votes marked, it carried that the Firſt motion ſhould be adopted as the judgment of the Aſſembly.

CIRCUIT INTELLIGENCE.

Inverneſs, April 25. 1803.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was holden here on Saturday the 23d curt. by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen. There was no buſineſs before the Court.

Aberdeen, May 3. 1803.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here on the 30th ult. by the Right Hon. Lord Cullen.

Jean Duncan, accuſed of repeated acts of theft, preſented a petition, praying for baniſhment; which was conſented to by his Majeſty's Advocate Depute.

Catharine Chalmers was accuſed of the murder of her child, by inflicting two wounds on its head, with a knife or ſome other ſharp inſtrument. In this caſe, the Advocate Depute ſtated, that further inquiry was neceſſary, the pannel was re-committed to priſon on a new warrant.

James Wright, *William Jones*, *Ann Penn*, and *Elizabeth Robertſon*, accuſed of ſundry acts of theft from ſhops, and reſet of theft. The pannels were all found guilty, and are ordered to be tranſported beyond ſeas for the ſpace of 14 years.

John Watſon, accuſed of ſtealing ſhirts from a waſhing-houſe, was outlawed for not appearing.

Alexander Stewart, accuſed of aſſaulting a woman with an intent to commit a rape, was outlawed for not compearing to ſtand his trial.

John Richardſon, reſiding in Stonehaven, was accuſed of an aſſault on a gentleman in that neighbourhood. The Jury returned their verdict this day, all in one voice finding the libel proven. The ſentence of the Court is, that the pannel pay a fine of 100l. Sterling, to be equally divided betwixt the poor of the pariſhes of Fettereſſo and Dunottar; and give ſecurity to keep the peace for two years, himſelf under a penalty of 100l. Sterling, and two ſureties in 100l. Sterling each.

Two appeals from inferior Courts were heard, which this day cloſed the buſineſs here.

Stirling,

Stirling, April 28. 1803.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here, upon Tueſday the 26th curt. by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk; when *Alexander Anderſon*, late weaver in Kilſyth, accuſed of highway robbery, was outlawed for not appearing to ſtand trial.—*Margaret Marſhall*, lately reſiding in the parish of Muiravonſide, was thereafter brought to the bar, to ſtand trial for the crime of child murder with which ſhe was charged; but a petition for her was given in to Court, ſubmitting to baniſhment from Scotland for 7 years, which was conſented to by his Majeſty's Advocate-Depute, on account of ſome circumſtances peculiarly favourable in this caſe.

Yeſterday the Court met, and proceeded to the trial of *Alexander Houſton*, dyker at Craigow, and *Andrew Young*, travelling chapman, reſiding at Milnathort, accuſed of culpable homicide, as having been the cauſe of the death of George Beath, maſon in Kincls-wood, which happened in conſequence of blows received by him in a ſcuffle that took place in the evening of Kinroſs fair, in the month of July laſt. After a long proof, the Jury returned a verdict, by a plurality of voices finding the libel not proven; whereupon the panneis were aſſoilzied *ſimpliciter*, and diſmiſſed from the bar.

There being no other buſineſs to come before the Court at this place, the juſtice ayre was declared ended, and the Court proceed for Glaſgow to-morrow.

Glaſgow, April 30. 1803.

The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened here this day by the Right Hon. Lord Juſtice Clerk and Lord Methven, and proceeded to the trial of *John Clark*, alias *John Stewart*, alias *John Johnſtone*, late ſervant to William Clark, farmer in Eaſtend of Shitterflatt, in the pariſh of Beith and county of Renfrew, accuſed of the crime of theft, who was found guilty upon his own confeſſion, and is ſentenced to tranſportation beyond ſeas for the ſpace of ten years, under the certification of death in caſe he return within that period.—The Court thereafter proceeded to the trial of *Moſes Stobo*, weaver in Glaſgow, accuſed of ſwindling a number of people out of their property; who was alſo found guilty upon his own confeſſion, and is ordered to be impriſoned for ſix months, and baniſhed Scotland for fourteen years.—The next caſe that came before the Court was that of *Marion Brown*, late ſervant to James Chapman, teacher in Wilſon-Street, Glaſgow, accuſed of theft, and who was found guilty upon her own confeſſion, and is ſentenced to ſix months hard labour in Bridewell, and thereafter baniſhed Scotland for the term of ſeven years.—*Elizabeth Forreſt*, wife of John Stewart, ſhoemaker in Calton of Glaſgow, alſo accuſed of theft, was next brought to the bar; who having alſo confeſſed her guilt, ſhe is ſentenced to hard labour in Bridewell for one year, and to baniſhment from Scotland for ten years.—The next caſe was that of *John Harvie*, alias *James Buchanon*, priſoner here, a young man, accuſed of ſeveral acts of ſwindling, who having, in a petition to the Court, ſubmitted to baniſhment, it was conſented by his Majeſty's Advocate Depute, and he is baniſhed from Scotland for fourteen years.

John Williamſon, *William Williamſon*, and *James MacCoull*, coalhewers at Airdrie, accuſed of the murder of Jean Jack, wife of Thomas Anderſon, merchant, in Airdrie, on the night of the Airdrie fair in November 1ſt, were then brought to the bar. They ſeverally pleaded not guilty.

Thomas Anderſon, huſband of the deceaſed, deponed, that he was in his own houſe on the night of the fair in November laſt—hearing a noiſe on the ſtreet he went to the door, when he obſerved a broil at the door of one Gibſon, a little to the weſt of his own houſe., ſaw three men running up and down ſtreets ſtriking every body they met; went then towards his own door, near which he was ſtanding, when one of theſe three men, namely William Williamſon, came up to him, and without the ſmalleſt provocation, ſtruck him three times with his fiſt, and a fourth time with his foot—receiving no harm from the blows, he ran to his own houſe as faſt as he could—William and John Williamſon followed him—Witneſs, when in his own kitchen, ſaid to William, that it was a ſhame for a young man like him to ſtrike an old man ſuch as he was, without ſpeaking—witneſs's ſon John, who was ſtanding in the kitchen, ſaid, D—n the man that would ſtrike his old father—John Williamſon, who was ſtanding behind his brother William, then ſprang forward, and holding up both his fiſts cloſed, ſaid to witneſs's ſon, D—n you Anderſon, I'll do for you—his ſon ſaid nothing till he was ſtruck by John Williamſon, when a ſcuffle enſued, and his ſon fell above Williamſon. The kitchen then filled with people in conſequence of Williamſon's calling out—while he (the witneſs) was endeavouring to clear his houſe, two men laid him down, and dragged him by the hair of the head into the ſtreets; they then let go their hold, and he got up and returned to his own kitchen—he then ſaw William Williamſon, with a poker in his hand, ſtriking his ſon, who was lying on the ground—after the firſt ſtroke, witneſs took the poker from

William-

Williamſon, threw it from him and took hold of Williamſon, when a great crowd ruſhed into the houſe, and the witneſs does not recollect what took place for ſome time —When he recovered himſelf, all the crowd were gone—witneſs then bolted the door, and repeated attempts were made to break it open, which proving unſucceſsful, they broke open the kitchen window and got again into the houſe—witneſs then ran up ſtairs to ſave his life, and ſhut himſelf up in a room—his ſon's wife and Jean Paterſon went along with him to keep the door faſt, as it had no bolt—the door was ſoon broke in two halves, and John Williamſon was the firſt perſon that appeared, upon which the witneſs ſaid to himſelf, Lord have mercy upon me—John was ſoon followed by William Williamſon and James M'Coull—John came forward to witneſs, d——d him and ſtruck him with an iron rod, and the other two alſo ſtruck him with iron inſtruments, in conſequence of which the blood iſſued from his head—he then hid himſelf in a cloſet, and his wife (the deceaſed) then came up ſtairs, calling out, Are you going to murder my old man alſo—The pannels then left him and went to his wife, but a bed which ſtood betwixt him and the door prevented his ſeeing what happened—his wife told him that they had ſtruck her in the ſame way they had done him, and often on her death-bed exclaimed, "Oh! that *wee* man ſtruck me ſore ſore"—When his wife came up ſtairs, there were no perſons in the room except his ſon's wife and Jean Paterſon, the two Williamſons and M'Coull—when he came down ſtairs his wife was ſitting in a chair at the fireſide with much blood upon her—ſhe never ſaid who the *wee* man was.

James Thomſon, merchant in Airdrie, deſcribed the ſcuffle nearly ſimilar to the preceding witneſs. When ſtanding at the door of Anderſon's houſe, he ſaw John Williamſon come down the inner ſtair with a pair of tongs in one hand, having blood upon them, and a candle in the other—went up ſtairs, where he ſaw Jean Jack (the deceaſed) with a candle in her hand, her *mutch* off, and a great deal of blood running down her breaſt. Alſo ſaw Thomas Anderſon lying at the fire in the room, and blood running down his veſt—ſaw John Anderſon in a cloſet among ſome coals, all blooding —he could not ſpeak—when he was below, he heard a voice above call out Murder, but did not ſee any perſon—thought it was like Jean Paterſon's voice.

John Anderſon, baker, gave an account of the commencement of the quarrel. He was knocked down repeatedly by the pannels, and remained inſenſible till next morning.

John Grace, weaver, corroborated the accounts given of the beginning of the ſcuffle, but did not ſee Thomas Anderſon's wife till after it, when ſhe was ſitting by the kitchen fire all bloody, and her *mutch* off.

The above account was corroborated by other witneſſes.

James Jack and *James Tennent*, ſurgeons, who inſpected the body of the deceaſed, proved that a fracture of the ſcull, inflicted by the end of ſome blunt inſtrument, was the cauſe of her death.

Exculpatory Proof.

James Wyper and *Robert Paterſon*, colliers, were at Airdrie fair, and ſaw the pannels there quarrelling with the Anderſons, but ſaw no blows given.

William Creelman deponed, that the pannels were as peaceable and quiet as colliers are in general.

Lord Methven ſummed up the evidence and recapitulated the leading features of it to the Jury: they were then incloſed, and on Tueſday, returned a verdict, finding, by a plurality of voices, the three pannels guilty of *Culpable Homicide*.

Glaſgow, May 5.

William Noble, accuſed of aſſault, and *Thomas Mareford*, of robbery, were both diſmiſſed, the diet being deſerted againſt them.

Matthew Finnieſon, accuſed of ſtealing two ſheep from John Pettigrew at Cahnkine Mill aggravated by being habit and repute a thief, was found guilty of the ſtealing, but not of being habit and repute a thief. He was ſentenced to be tranſported ten years beyond ſeas; but in reſpect of his old age and numerous family, if he find caution, under the penalty of 100l. ſterling, within one month, to tranſport himſelf—he is to be ſet at liberty for that purpoſe, and may take his family with him.

John M'Intyre, accuſed of ſtealing a wedder from the fold of Mr M'Lachlan of Bannachra, was acquitted.

Againſt *James Drummond*, *Robert Drummond*, *John* or *Jack Turner*, accuſed of murder, or culpable-homicide, the diet was deſerted, and they were committed on a new warrant.

George Stewart, late ſoldier, *William Cunningham*, and *Margaret M'Feat*, his wife, were accuſed of theft and reſet of theft, and of being habit and repute thieves, and reſetters of ſtolen goods. Stewart was outlawed for not appearing, and the trial proceeded againſt Cunningham and his wife.

The Jury returned a verdict, finding Cun-

Cunningham *guilty* of the acts of theft libelled, and of being habit and repute a thief, but found the libel not proven against his wife. Cunningham was sentenced to be hanged at Glasgow on Wednesday the 8th of June next.

John Williamson, *William Williamson*, and *James M'Coull*, who were tried and found guilty of culpable homicide, were sentenced to be whipped through the Streets of Airdrie, on Saturday 21st May, and then to be transported beyond seas for life.

Allan Henderson, accused of house breaking and theft, having confessed his guilt, the libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; and the Jury returned a verdict, finding him guilty. He was sentenced to ten years transportation.

The court proceeded to the trial of *Barney Gorman* and *Ralph Mitchell* for theft, and *Margaret Coyle* and *William Baird* for reset of theft. Baird did not appear, and was outlawed—the other pannels, upon hearing the indictment pleaded not Guilty.

Mr Brougham, Counsel for the pannels, objected, that in the copies of the indictment and list of witnesses served upon them, the list of witnesses was not affixed to the libel, but appeared on a paper apart from the indictment, and therefore the pannels had no assurance that these two writings referred to each other. This objection he stated, had been sustained in several cases, which he quoted to the Court.

Mr Jardine, upon the part of the Crown, answered, that the paper upon which the witnesses names were written, bore upon it the execution of the messenger, which enumerated the number of pages of the whole indictment, of which the witnesses and assize formed a part; it therefore must be considered as connected with and forming a part of that indictment.—This objection, he contended, must apply to every case where the indictment and list of witnesses were not written upon a single sheet of paper, because it would be easy for any person served with an indictment to separate the list of witnesses at the end from the other pages of the libel.

Lord Methven, upon hearing the objection and the answer, did not pronounce any judgment, but certified the case to the High Court of Justiciary, continued the diet against the pannels, and ordained them to appear before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, upon Monday the 16th of May.—This finished the Western Circuit.

Perth, May 7.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here yesterday by the Right Hon. the Lords Dunfinnan and Cullen.

John Spence, accused of theft, was outlawed for not appearing to stand trial.

Robert Taylor Toib, or *Toibach*, also accused of theft, was outlawed for not appearing to stand trial.—And the diet was deserted, *pro loco et tempore*, against *Steve Child*, accused on the same libel.

Elizabeth Wishart, accused of child murder, was outlawed for not appearing to stand trial.

John Miller and *Andrew Bryce* were accused of obstructing officers of the revenue. They offered particular reasons for delaying their trial, which were listened to by the Court, and the diet was deserted against them *pro loco et tempore*. The said John Miller was accused, on another indictment, of another act of deforcement of revenue officers. The Jury found the pannel guilty, and the Court sentenced him to imprisonment for two months.

The diet was deserted, *pro loco et tempore*, against *Janet Lindsay*, accused of theft.—*Helen Stewart*, of the same crime in the same libel, was banished, on petition, for 14 years.

Elizabeth Burt, accused of child-murder, was, upon her own petition, banished from Scotland.

Elizabeth Gibson, accused of child-murder, was, upon her own petition, consented to by the public prosecutor, sentenced to banishment from Scotland for 14 years.

John Smith was convicted of being art and part guilty of exposing an infant, and was sentenced to imprisonment for four months.

The Court heard four appeals from inferior Courts, which closed the business this day, and concludes the northern circuit.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Loch-house, Mr William Rankine, writer in Hamilton, to Miss Henrietta Andrew, daughter of the late Mr John Andrew, surgeon, Linlithgow.

At London, Major Maxwell, eldest son of Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith, to Miss Catharine Fordyce, daughter of John Fordyce, Esq. of Ayton, at her father's house, Whitehall.

At Edinburgh, David Black, Esq. of Bandrum, writer in Dunfermline, to Miss Mary Sutherland, eldest daughter of Alexander Sutherland, Esq. Great Queen-Street, Westminster.

At Brompton Chapel, by special licence, Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. R. N. to Miss Drummond, only daughter of the late

George Drummond, Esq. Banker, at Charing-cross.

At Glasgow, Mr John Muir, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Sibbald, daughter of Mr Andrew Sibbald merchant.

At Dundee, Mr John Sturock, merchant, to Miss Christian Ramsay, daughter of Mr David Ramsay merchant.

At Leith, James Mitchell, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Dundee, to Mrs Helen Mill Nicholson of Glenbervie.

At Falkirk, Mr William Ruffel, merchant, to Miss Janet Matterton, eldeft daughter of Mr John Matterton, merchant, Carron.

At Balindean, in Perthfhire, Philip Dundas, Esq. M. P. to Miss Wedderburn, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn

At Rofefield, near Nairn, Mr Arthur Cooper, writer in Inverneſs, to Miss Jean Grant.

Mr Daniel M'Intoſh, print-feller, to Miss Harriot Thomas, eldeft daughter of James Thomas, of Dunſtance, Canterbury.

John Mackay, Esq. of Lairg, to Miss Isabella Gordon, third daughter of John Gordon of Carrol, Esq.

Colin Mackenzie, Esq. writer to the ſignet, to Miss Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitſligo, Bart.

At Woodend, David Marſhall, Esq. of Neilſland, to Miss Ann Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of the late James Hamilton, Esq. of Aikenhead.

At Slains, George Duncan, aged 84, to Anne Crombie, aged 78.

At St Helena, Major Henry Torrens, of the 84th regiment, to Miss Sarah Paton, fourth daughter of Col. Paton, Governor of St Helena.

At the Right Hon. Lord Doune's, near Edinburgh, John Lee Allen of Errol, Esq. to Miss Louiſa Barbara Ainſlie, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir Philip Ainſlie of Pilton.

At Berwick upon Tweed, James Grieve Burn, Esq of Trinity College, Cambridge, only ſon of Samuel Burn, Esq Collector of the Cuſtoms, Berwick, to Miss Margaret Neſham, ſecond daughter of the late J. Neſham, Esq.

BIRTHS.

The hon. Mrs Spiers of Elderſlie, a ſon and heir.

At Dalguiſe, Mrs Stewart of Dalguiſe, a ſon.

At London, the Counteſs of Sutherland, a ſon.

At Stenhouſe, Lady Bruce of Stenhouſe, a daughter.

Lady Mackenzie of Coul, a daughter.

At Dreuſkeugh, Mrs Majoribanks, a daughter.

Mrs Hay, of North Caſtle-ſtreet a ſon.

At Gordonbank, Mrs Murray a ſon.

The Counteſs of Sefton, a daughter.

At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Leſlie, a daughter.

Mrs Cameron of Lochiel, a ſon.

At Edinburgh, the Lady of William Mitchell, Esq. a daughter.

Mrs Roſe of Rinnie, a daughter.

DEATHS.

At Munich, Lady Wallace.

At Brodera, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut Col. Charles Gray, commanding his Majeſty's 75th regiment.

At Edinburgh, Walter Hog, Esq. Manager for the Britiſh Linen Company.

At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Hill, Architect.

At Brucklay, in the 85th year of his age, William Dingwall of Brucklay, Esq.

At Leith, James Rannie, Esq. wine merchant.

At Dalkeith, Captain James Jollie, late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At Edinburgh, in the 71ſt year of his age, Mr Henry Hume, writer to the ſignet, much and deſervedly regretted.

At Edinburgh, in the 56th year of his age, Mr James Sibbald, bookſeller, proprietor of the Edinburgh Circulating Library—whoſe abilities as a man of moſt general learning and information, and more particularly in the antiquities of his country, were very univerſally acknowledged and reſpected. His productions in literature were numerous; but as his extreme modeſty prevented them from appearing in an oſtentatious manner, or even in his name, they were not perhaps generally known to be his beyond the circle of his friends. The principal papers in the Edinburgh Magazine, which commenced in 1783, and was conducted by him for a good many years afterwards, bear ſufficient teſtimony to his taſte and learning, and procured him the acquaintance and attention of many of the firſt men of learning in this part of the kingdom; and, in particular, of the late moſt learned and worthy Lord Hailes, who contributed largely to his Magazine, and whoſe approbation alone might have been ſufficient to eſtabliſh his reputation.—A ſhort period before his death, he publiſhed his principal work, A Chronological Series of the Poetry of Scotland, from the earlieſt authentic periods down to the Union of the Crowns; with a volume containing a General Gloſſary of the Scottiſh Language; which laſt, his friends are confident enough to hope, will be ſufficient alone to perpetuate his memory, as a perſon of the greateſt

attainments in the difficult field of Scottiſh antiquities.

At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Gardiner, Jeweller, and Aſſay Maſter to his Majeſty's Mint in Scotland.

At Arbroath, Mr David Paterſon, who has left by his will 150l. to be diſtributed among the poor in Arbroath and its vicinity; 100l. to the Methodiſt Meeting there (of which he was a member); with a conſiderable number of ſmaller legacies to his ſervants and dependents.

At Glaſgow, Mr John Watt, writer there.

At Temple-land, in the 73d year of his age, Colonel Alexander Shand, of the Royal Artillery.

At Stirling, John M'Killop, Eſq. of Weſthaugh.

George Conſtable, Eſq. of Wallace Craigie, near Dundee, in the 84th year of his age.

At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Auld, writer.

At Edinburgh, John Grieve, Eſq. one of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe for Scotland.

At Queensferry, the Rev. Dr Robert Daigleiſh of Scotſcraig, in the 73d year of his age.

At Balmadathy, Mrs Mackenzie, dowager of Kilcoy.

At her houſe in Park Row, Mrs Chriſtian Pearſon.

At Milnholm, in the neighbourhood of Glaſgow, Mr John Hall writer in Glaſgow.

Miſs Mary Elizabeth Duthie, ſecond daughter of James Duthie, Eſq. of Mount Pleaſant.

At Caſtle Frear, Perthſhire, aged 26, Miſs Peggy Coupar, daughter of Mr James Coupar, farmer.

At the Manſe of Mauchline the Rev. Archibald Reid, miniſter of that place, much regretted.

At Fither-row, Mrs Ward.

At Torryburn, Lieut. Auld, of the Royal Navy.

At Ballacheliſh, Mrs Stewart relict of John Stewart, Eſq. of Ballacheliſh.

Mr Charles Douglas Ainſlie, youngeſt ſon of Thomas Ainſlie, Eſq. of Wells.

At Galaſhiels, Mr William Craig, writer there.

At Mark, Mrs M'Lean, relict of the late Samuel M'Lean of Mark.

Rt Hon. Lady Camelford.

At Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Grace Queade, daughter of John the firſt Earl of Aldborough, and ſiſter to the preſent Earl.

At Darnhall, Vice Admiral Sir George Home, Bart.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Katharine M'Queen, relict of Chriſtopher Davidſon, Eſq. late writer in Edinburgh, and ſiſter of the late Lord Juſtice Clerk.

At Bernera, Norman M'Leod, Eſq. of Bernera, in the 88th year of his age.

In the 67th year of his age, Thomas Beil, Eſq. of Weſterſeat.

At Perth, Mr George Sandeman, aged 79. His relict and he were married 56 years nearly.

At his houſe, Sciennnes, Mr John Murray, accountant to the Bank of Scotland.

At the Abbeyhill, Mrs Janet Gilchrid, wife to Mr John Brown, coachmaker.

At Strichen houſe, Alexander Fraſer, Eſq. of Strichen.

At Glaſgow, Mr William Shaw merchant.

At Edinburgh, George Norvell, Eſq. of Boghall, in the 84th year of his age.

At her houſe, North St David Street, Miſs Rebecca Finlay, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed James Finlay, Eſq. of Wallyford.

At Muſſelburgh, Mr John Cree, merchant there.

At Weſtfield, near Dundee, Mrs Wm. Lyon, in the 82d year of her age. During a long infirmity, ſhe exhibited ſuch placid reſignation, as muſt have ariſen from a happy conſtitution of mind, aided by true Chriſtianity.

At Dundee, Miſs Janet Ballingall, niece to Admiral Ferguſon.

At Edinburgh, Mr William Finlayſon, of the iſland of Jamaica, third ſon of the late Mr William Finlayſon, Clerk to the Bills.

At the Water of Leith, near Edinburgh, Mr James Waugh, in the 73d year of his age.

At Greenock, Mrs Grace M'Niel, wife of Mr Andrew Turner, merchant.

At Mauchline, the Rev. Archibald Reid, Miniſter of that place.

At Briſtol Hot Wells, the Lady of James Ferguſon, Eſq. Major of the Ayrſhire militia.

The Rev. Thomas Linning, preacher of the goſpel, ſon of the late Rev. Thomas Linning, miniſter of Lefmahagow. His great-granduncle, grandfather, and father, all of the ſame Chriſtian and ſurname, were miniſters of the above pariſh ſucceſſively for upwards of a century.

At Glaſgow, Mr David Lindſay, late of the Royal Navy, youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed Mr James Lindſay, timber merchant.

At Schivas, Alexander Forbes, Eſq. of Schivas, in the 44th year of his age.

At Glaſgow, Mrs Janet Douglaſs, wife of Mr Walter Monteith, merchant.

At Liſbon, were he went for the recovery

covery of his health, Simon Fraſer, Eſq. younger of Lovat, in the 38th year of his age.

At Eyemouth, John Renton, Eſq. of Cheſterbank, aged 84.

At Kilmarnock, after a few days illneſs, in the 84th year of his age, Mr John Andrew, grazier.

At Edinburgh, Mrs Monro of Craiglockhart.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Elizabeth Haldane, youngeſt daughter of the late George Haldane, Eſq. of Gleneagles.

At his ſeat of Manderſton, Berwickſhire, in the 52d year of his age, Dalhouſie Watherſtone, Eſq.

At Inverneſs, in the 31ſt year of his age, Mr Andrew Imray, bookſeller,

At Dundee, Mrs Ann Davidſon, widow of Michael Balfour of Denmiln, Eſq.

At Cloverhill, Mrs Janet Logan, relict of James Goodlatt Campbell, Eſq. of Auchline.

At Antigua, Capt. Robert Leitch, of the Harmony, belonging to the Clyde.

At Fergufly, near Paiſley, Mr Archibald Aitken, preacher of the goſpel.

At St Andrew's, Miſs Margaret Wilkie, ſiſter to the late Dr Wilkie, profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy.

At Dalkeith, Mr Hugh Cunningham.

At Dinapore, in Bengal, Lieut. Col. Charles Scott, of the Bengal Artillery, ſon of the late James Scott, Eſq. writer to the ſignet.

At Weſtfield, near Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth M'Pherſon, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Alexander M'Pherſon, Eſq.

At Holmhead, Miſs Janet Hamilton, daughter of the former, and ſiſter of the late James Hamilton, Eſq. of Aikenhead.

At Dublin, Mrs Elizabeth M'Culloch, wife of James Dalzell, Eſq. ſurgeon in the 52d regiment, and daughter of the late Henry M'Culloch, Eſq. of Torhoulekie.

At Kirkland, in the parish of Irongray, Mr John Linton, farmer.

At Mid-Park, Mr James Blount, farmer.

At Paiſley, Mrs Maxwell, relict of Charles Maxwell of Merkſworth, Eſq.

At his houſe, North St David's Street, Dr Robert Kennedy. A young man of more excellent talents, of more profound judgment, of more unblemiſhed character, with ſo large a ſhare of that moſt amiable virtue, modeſty, was not to be found. Such characters, alas! are ſeldom permitted to remain with us long. Nature will not allow her ſecrets to be revealed too ſoon. Had ſhe beſtowed on Dr Kennedy ſtrength of body equal to the ſtrength of his mind many a future genius might have loſt the honours which fame had prepared, and which we now leave her to beſtow on thoſe, if ſuch will exiſt, who in virtue and abilities will equal the character we now lament.

At Glaſgow, Mrs Rutherford, wife of Mr George Rutherford, merchant.

At the Manſe of Pittynain, the Rev. Dr James Fergufon, much eſteemed for his literary abilities.

At Edradour, Henry Balneavis, Eſq.

At Edinburgh, Arther Forbes of Culloden, Eſq.

Right Hon. Lord George Murray, Biſhop of St David's.

At Mayapoor, Eaſt Indies, Mr Charles Rymer, ſurgeon, Royal Navy, ſon to Dr John Rymer, phyſician, Edinburgh.

At London, Mrs Elizabeth Colt, ſpouſe of James Willis, Eſq. of the India Houſe.

At the Caſtle of Dublin, Robert Jephſon, Eſq. a gentleman of high literary character. He was the author of ſeveral dramatic works, which attained great reputation, particularly Braganza, the Count of Narbonne, &c.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

April 29. Buchanan & Henderſon, merchants, in Glaſgow.

30. Alex. Ritchie & Co. merchants, in Glaſgow.

—David Allan jun. & Co. hoſiers in Glaſgow.

—Calder Iron Company at Airdrie, near Glaſgow.

May 4. Niel Snodgraſs, merchant in Ayr.

6. Robert Miliar, manufacturer in Kirkcaldy.

—Gilbert Pennycook & Son, merchants in Brechin.

9. Gilbert M'Clymont, merchant in Greenock.

11. Menzies & Anderſon, merchants in Edinburgh.

13. Peter Currie, merchant in Greenock.

17. Claud Alexander, muſlin manufacturer in Paiſley.

Edinburgh, May 28.

Oat-meal, 1s. 2d. Barley-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 10d.

Haddington, May 24.

Wheat, 33s. 6d. Barley, 18s. Oats, 18s. 6d. Peaſe, 18s. Beans, 18s.

STOCKS.—*May* 20.

Bank Stock 151½	New 5 per C. 93¼
3 per C. Red. 58½	Long Ann. 17 5-16
3 per C. Conſ. ſhut	India Stock ——
4 per Cent. 71¼	Omnium ——
5 per C. Ann. ——	